The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 21. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 9, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,501.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South
No. 3 6 30 a. m.	No. 5 6 00 a. m.
No. 4 3 07 p. m.	No. 1 10 02 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 5 20	No. 8 7 2 p. m.
Local 5 45 p. m.	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY

North.	South.
No. 4 8 30 a. m.	No. 3 7 02 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 30 p.m
No. 8 5 30 p. m.	No. 7 6 35 p.m
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 2 45 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 2	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	3 13 p. m
No. 12	Daily except Sunday	9 35 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
No. 18	Daily	2 23 p. m
Local		12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 58 a. m
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	10 18 a. m
No. 3	Daily	5 17 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 45 p. m
No. 17	Daily	5 49 p. m
Local		8:30 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street. Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8.30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Notice to Farmers.

I have in operation a first-class hydraulic CIDER PRESS, with all the latest improvements, at my place on

South Erie street, below Russell's Works,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

all and see, as satisfaction will be guaranteed.

A. C. MARTIN.

CIDER. INMAN'S PERFECT **PRESERVATIVE.**

A thoroughly tested and wholesome preparation for arresting fermentation, enabling one to have rich, sparkling cider the year around. Has been on the market six years, and is indorsed by thousands who have used it. It thoroughly clarifies and imparts no foreign taste. Put up in boxes designed for 32 and 50 gall. packages, retailing at 35 and 50 cts. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. INMAN BRO'S, PHARMACISTS, Akron, O.

Divorce Notice.

Irena Wilcox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1888, Collin C. Wilcox filed his petition for divorce in the common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, praying a divorce from the said Irena Wilcox, on the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty. Said cause will be for hearing on and after December 2, 1888.
COLLIN WILCOX.
18-6t Willson & Garrett, his attorneys.

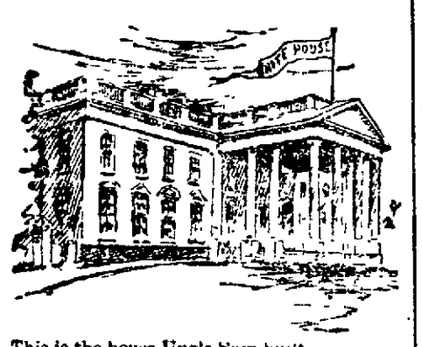
BEN HARRISON!

The Man Who Will Live in the House Uncle Sam Built.

A Fair and Impartial Statement

GIVES US ALMOST THE UNITED STATES.

With the Exception of the Solid South, and we Have a Slice of That



This is the house Uncle Sam built.

This is the man who will live in the house Uncle Sam built.

Special dispatch to the Independent:

COLUMBUS, 3:45 p. m.—We carry New York sure and probably Indiana. Coan, of West Virginia, Democratic national committeeman, concedes Harrison's election. Both houses of congress Republican. Ohio Republicans gain one congressman and indications give Harrison's plurality twenty-five thousand.

W. S. CAPPELLER

Quay Speaks.

NEW YORK, 3:30 P. M.—After his steadfast silence, Chairman M. S. Quay has announced the election of Harrison. He refused to talk until now, and his present emphasis settles any hitherto unsettled opinion. Chairman Brice has also issued his bulletin. He says "do not concede Cleveland's defeat. New York is close, but we have favorable news from Illinois, Wisconsin and California."

NEW YORK, 12:30 p. m.—The World says that New York is Republican by a small plurality. Connecticut is Democratic and Indiana in doubt. It concedes that West Virginia is Republican. The Herald and Sun each allow Harrison 14,000 in New York. The latest returns make old Virginia doubtful. The Times, Mugwump, says that Harrison has carried New York. The greatest interest now centers on the congressional situation. Republicans are all satisfied, and the Democrats don't want any more bad news. Late returns bring New Jersey in again as doubtful. Connecticut will not give two hundred majority either way, but the legislature is undoubtedly Republican, insuring another Republican senator. All western States but Illinois show Republican gains. Illinois is close. Carlisle's election in Kentucky is somewhat doubtful.

An important summing up of the result is as follows: Harrison carries New York, and probably Indiana, and the two Virginias. Connecticut is in doubt, but probably Democratic. Nothing is known of California. The Republicans appear to have both houses of congress.

This very fat fellow has suffered a rout,
And much to his sorrow will have to get out
To make room for the man who will live in the house
Uncle Sam built.

NEW YORK, 3 a. m.—The Bureau of Elections has issued a correced report of New York city complete. It gives Harrison 105,726, Cleveland 162,981; Cleveland's majority 57,255. The latest compilation at this hour is from 970 districts outside of New York city and Kings county. The footings are Harrison 235,196. Cleveland 189,406, Fisk 10,957. These same districts in 1884 gave Blaine 209 064, Cleveland 174.138. St. John 10,115. There are 2,000 precincts outside of New York and Kings county. Should the present ratio of gains continue, figuring roughly, Harrison will meet Cleveland's majority of 57,255 at Harlem bridge, with a counter majority of 94,000, or a net plurality of about 35,000. The Tribune's latest bulletin contents itself with claiming only 15,000, and conceding Hill's election.

The Early Evening.

Long before the party headquarters were open, the instrument in THE INDEPENDENT office was clicking out returns from New York State, and a great crowd pressed against the windows in which bulletins were from time to time displayed. The very first was from sixty-five election districts in New York outside of the city, showing a net Republican loss of 3,301. The next, from eighty two was much the same strain. About 7:30 a change showed itself, each bulletin chronicling gains of from one to two thousand for Harrison. About this time the crowds grew enthusiastic, each side cheering its lustiest. By 8 o'clock the People's Hall, where the Republicans received returns was crowded. The Democrats received bulletins from the Postal Union Telegraph Company in the Y. M. D. C. hall.

At the Two Headquarters.

A hilarious crowd met in the Democratic headquarters Tuesday night. They shouted and stamped because a few dozen precincts in Ohio went Democratic, but as the hours rolled round their hall became stiller and stiller, and at 3:30 they packed their tents and silently stole away. At the Republican hall the assemblage changed from grave to gay, until the four walls could not hold it. The McKinley drum corps, and two hundred rejoicing citizens started around the city yelling like mad. They stopped and serenaded the Rev. E. E. Dresbach and Mr. J. W. McClymonds, and then tired out they returned to headquarters and listened to the returns. After the announcement that the New York Herald conceded the State to Harrison the hall was closed for the night.

This is the bill that encompassed the rout
Of the very fat man who will have to get out
To make room for the man who will live in the house
Uncle Sam built.

Figures for Comparison.

In 1884 Massillon, ward one, gave Blaine 275; Cleveland 198; ward two—Blaine, 259; Cleveland, 178; ward three—Blaine, 396, Cleveland, 298; ward four—Blaine, 81; Cleveland, 179. Stark county gave Blaine 8,315; Cleveland 7,955.

West Virginia.

Berkley county shows a Republican gain of 177. Grafton, Republican gain 100.

Maine.

Reports received by long distance telephone at Boston, indicate that Maine has gone Republican by a plurality exceeding Blaine's in 1884 by 4,000.

Kentucky.

The Ninth Kentucky district, now represented by a Republican, elected by a majority of 188, has been carried by a Democrat.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, 3:30 p. m.—The Republicans have carried the city by 10,000, and have elected a Republican governor. Note.—The candidate for lieutenant governor is Geo. H. Wallace, formerly of Stark county. He predicted this result last summer.

The Tribune and The Sun.

The Sun concedes New York to Harrison by from ten to fifteen thousand plurality. The Tribune claims five thousand more. Hill is elected governor.

Rhode Island Complete.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 7 a. m.—All the returns are now in. Harrison has 21,968, Cleveland 17,497, and Fisk 1,276. Harrison's plurality 3,196.

Cleveland Plain Dealer Head Lines

Harrison wins. He has already 207 electoral votes. The result is no longer in doubt. New York's great interior Republican vote ruins and swamps the town's effort. Indiana is still in the list of doubtful states. New Jersey does its part well.

The Result in Massillon.

A glance at the table shows that Cleveland has carried the city and township by 69, while in 1884 Mr. Blaine had a plurality of 65, showing a net loss of 134.

The dad of the bill that accomplished the rout
Of the man so obese who is now going out
To make room for the man who will live in the house
Uncle Sam built

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire is reckoned a slightly doubtful State. Twenty-five towns and cites give Harrison 2,790, Cleveland 3,040. In 1884 they gave Blaine 2,911, Cleveland 2,930.

Colorado.

Harrison's majority in Colorado will exceed Blaine's.

The Latest.

INDIANAPOLIS, 3:30 P. M.—Nine hundred and forty-eight precincts in Indiana give Harrison 150,588, Cleveland 144,413. The same in 1884 gave Blaine 136,895, Cleveland 137,013.

Here is a man which his name is Cal Brice.
And he painted a rainbow that looked mighty nice,
But for all that the campaign wound up in the rout
Of the Buffalo fat man who now will go out
To make room for the man who will live in the house
Uncle Sam built.

WEST LEBANON.

Election passed off quietly. The following vote was polled: Cleveland 104, Harrison 46; congress, M. L. Smyser 47; sheriff, McCance, Republican, 55; Brown, Democrat, 93. The vote last year was Democratic 97, Republican 59, Dry 36, Wet 107. For the sale of liquor 33, Against the sale of liquor 42. The above is the vote at the West Lebanon precinct; Mt. Eaton not heard from.

DALTON.

Business here is about suspended and all are anxious to get full returns of the election. Some of our Democrats are looking pretty blue as some will lose considerable money.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8, 1 p. m.—This State will give Harrison a plurality of not less than 3,000.

Three leading mugwumps, shivering cold,
Who realize sadly that they have been sold,
For they worked very hard to prevent the great rout
Of the corpulent man about to get out
To make room for the man who will live in the house
Uncle Sam built.

CONGRESS TOO

Is Surely and Safely Republican.

CALVIN THE DOUBTER GIVES IT UP.

Carlisle is in Danger, and Indiana is Republican by 5,000—Carry the News to Grover.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1:30 p. m.—Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national Democratic committee, has just issued a bulletin to the country, conceding the election of General Benjamin Harrison.

WHAT! CARLISLE TOO!

Perhaps the Speaker Will Be Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

COVINGTON, KY., Nov. 8, 2 p. m.—There is tremendous excitement over the announcement that the Republican election board of Campbell county will throw out the entire vote of Carlisle, and thus defeat him. By some mistake the Carlisle ballots were printed on a perforating machine so that each is plainly marked. This is against the Kentucky law. Mr. Carlisle has engaged counsel.

Paralyzed Democrats, journalists all,
Hopes they have cherished have taken a fall.
They tried very hard, but they couldn't make out;
The fat man was routed—he's got to get out
To make room for the man who will live in house
Uncle Sam built.

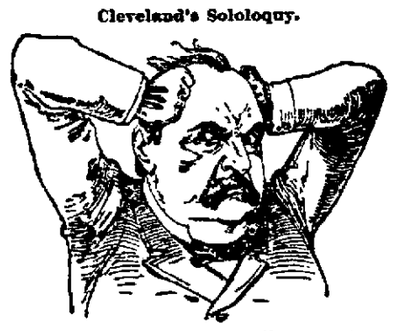
How Congress Will Stand.

The House now stands, Democrats 170, Republicans 153. Independents 2. The latest telegram indicates that this condition will be exactly reversed. The exact figures cannot be given, but the Republicans will have a good working majority.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.—Chairman Cappeller has pluralities from every county and he credits Ryan with a plurality of 25,000 and Harrison 20,222. Townsend concedes 17,000.

Cleveland's Sololoquy.



Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man: Today he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
And when he thinks, good, easy man, full surely
He's good for four years more, the campaign ends,
And then he falls, as I do.
* * * * * * *
Daniel, I charge thee fling away ambition.
By that sin fell the angels; how can man then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by it?
Love thyself last, cherish those hearts that hate thee,
Corruption wins not more than honesty.

STARK COUNTY.

The Returns are Almost Complete.

THE INDEPENDENT has returns secured by its own correspondents from every ward and precinct in Stark county except Uniontown, Limaville, Nimishillen, Mapleton, Pigeon Run, and Justus. The footings are given as they are much more easily digested than a mass of detail. The total vote of the county with the exceptions noted is as follows:

President.

Harrison 7,603. Cleveland 8,209.

Secretary of State.

Ryan 7,631 Young 8,132.

Congress.

McKinley 7,752. Ikirt 8,111.

Recorder.

Dougherty 9,124. Bills 7,814.

Commissioner.

Shaub 7,580. Schmachtenberger 8,239.

Infirmary Director.

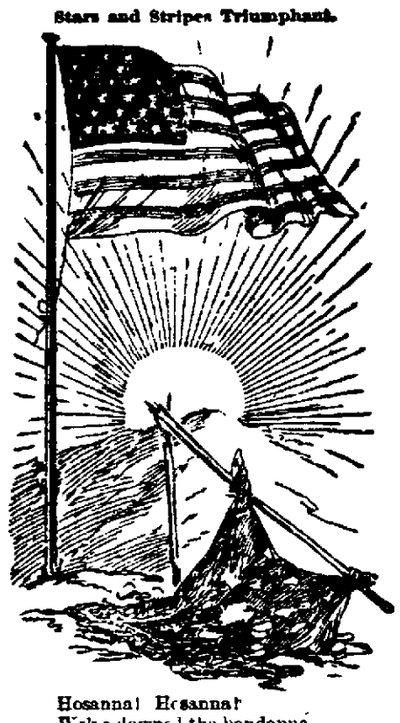
Putt 8,020. Biechele 8,098.

Coroner.

Cock 7,660. Schafer 8,174.

Republicans can only claim the election of Dougherty. The Prohibition vote will approach 400.

Stars and Stripes Triumphant.



Hosanna! Hosanna!
We've downed the bandanna,
Benjamin Harrison's won.
The people have spoken,
Democracy's broken,
Benjamin Harrison's won.

The House.

NEW YORK, 3:45 P. M.—The latest gives the Republicans a majority of five to six in the House.

And Missouri!

ST. LOUIS, 4 p. m.—Great excitement prevails. Republicans make tremendous gains in the State and have elected their governor. The Republicans claim State for Harrison.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 2:30 p. m.—This State has given Harrison a plurality of 10,000. The Republicans gain a congressman.

The Next Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8,—The World's noon extra concedes that the next congress will be Republican.

The Confederate Brigadier.

What is the matter with this poor man?
He has a bad headache, my son.
And what makes his head ache, pray?
Ben Harrison, Protection and the people have spoken and he has got to go. I fear he is very ill.

Political Notes.

Cleveland has Connecticut by 385. The legislature is Republican. The Democratic candidate for governor had a plurality but not a majority, and consequently the legislature will elect Bulkley, Republican, as governor.

Handsome Warner Miller is not governor of New York. He suffered in the Cleveland-Hill fight. He will probalby be placed in the cabinet.

General Goff has probably lost the governorship of West Virginia. The legislature is certainly Republican and Goff will in all probability be elected senator.

The ratio of gains as shown by 900 Indiana precincts is 7½. This will give the State to Harrison by 6,000.

The New Jersey legislature is Democratic and a Democratic senator will likely be returned.

Uncle Sam and his nephews that won in the race.
That the old man is happy is shown by his face.
Cleveland is packing his goods to get out.
Protection has triumphed—it was a great rout.
Hurrah! hip! hurrah! and hurrah once again,
The country is safe in the hands of our Ben,
The man who will live in the house Uncle Sam built.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FIFTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ROARING CAMPAIGN OF 1832.

"Hickory Jackson"—A French View Enables Us to See Ourselves as Others Saw Us—Old Time Democratic Procession. A Funny but Effective Speech.

M. Chevelier, a French gentleman traveling in the United States in 1832, gives an amusing account of the Jackson processions. They were so frequent that the traveler was led to suppose them one of the institutions of the country. "Besides the camp meetings," he says, "the political processions are the only things in this country which bear any resemblance to festivals. The party dinners, with their speeches and deluge of toasts, are frigid, if not repulsive, and I have never seen a more miserable affair than the dinner given by the opposition—that is to say, by the middle classes—at Powelton, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. But I stopped involuntarily at the sight of the gigantic hickory poles which made their solemn entry on carts or wheels, for the purpose of being placed by the Democracy on the eve of the election. I remembered that these poles, which I first became acquainted with given to the [illegible] were the usual accompaniment of the [illegible] It was drawn by eight horses, decorated with ribbons and mottoes. Astride on the tree itself were a dozen Jackson men of the first water, waving flags with an air of anticipated triumph, and shouting the war cry of Jackson!

"But the display of the archery was but a trifle compared with the procession I witnessed in New York. It was nearly a mile long. The Democrats were in good order, to the number of forty thousand men were more than I had ever seen in any religious festival, and were in transparency on account of the darkness. On some were inscribed the name of the Democratic associations; Democratic young men of the Ninth or Eleventh ward. Others bore inscriptions against the Bank of the United States. Nick Biddle and Old Nick here [illegible] Thereon appeared [illegible] of Gen. [illegible] and on horseback. There was [illegible] of eight horses, and encircled by [illegible] the famous farmer, with the famous hickory cane in his hand. Those of Washington and Jackson, surrounded with Democratic devices, were marched with emblematical flags and of all colors. Among these figured a cock, but a painting, not a real one, erected by the legs, surrounded by a wreath of leaves, and hoisted upon a pole, after the manner of the Roman standards. The imperial bird was carried by a stout sans culotte, more pleased than ever was a sergeant permitted to hold one of the strings of the canopy in a royal pageant ceremony. From further than the eye could reach came marching on the Democrats. I was struck with the resemblance of their air to the train that escorts the viaticum in Mexico or Puebla. The American standard bearers were as grave as their ancient Indians who bore the sacred tapers. The Democratic procession also, like the religious procession, had its halting places; it stopped before the houses of the Jackson men to fill the air with cheers, and halted at the doors of the leaders of the opposition to give three, six or nine groans. If these scenes were to find a painter they would be admired at a distance, not less than the triumphs and sacrificial pomps which the ancients have left us delineated in marble and brass, for they are not mere grotesques after the manner of Rembrandt—they belong to history, they partake of the grand; they are the episodes of a wondrous epic which will bequeath a lasting memory to posterity, that of the coming of democracy."

Those who can remember the excitement of 1832 will not consider the following from an old publication altogether misplaced here. It is, moreover, an illustration of "universal suffrage:"

During Gen. Jackson's second presidential campaign there flourished at the Quarantine ground, Staten Island, an honest old fellow, a baker by trade, and a staunch Democrat withal. One evening a political meeting was held at a small tavern which then stood on the shore road, a short distance east of the present pavilion at New Brighton. Our good friend and several other residents at the Quarantine attended the meeting. Among them was old Dr. H., who was a noted wag, and it occurred to him that if a speech could be got out of the old baker it would be exceedingly amusing. Accordingly he called on him for an address.

"No, no," said the baker, "I can make bread, but I can't make speeches."

The suggestion, however, had excited the audience, and the old man was at length compelled to make the effort. So, rising in his seat, he said:

"Fellow Citizens—It is well known to you all that when John Quincy Adams was president the emperor of Brazil seized several of our ships and wouldn't let 'em come home. So President Adams wrote him a letter—and a very pretty letter it was, too—for to give him his due, he knew how to write if he didn't know anything else. So the emperor he got the letter, and, after he had read it, he asked who this Adams was, and his head men told him he was president of the United States. 'Well, well,' said the emperor, 'he wants me to send them ships home, but I won't do it, for it is quite plain to me that a man who can write so beautiful don't know anything about fighting; so the ships must stay where they are.' 'Well,' continued the baker, 'so, you by General Jackson got to be president, and he wrote a letter to the emperor, and it was something like this.

"You, emperor, send them ships home right away. ANDREW JACKSON."

"Well, the emperor got that letter too, and after he had read it he laughed and said, 'This is a mighty queer letter! Who is this Jackson? It 'pears to me I've heard of him before.' 'Well tell you,' said his head man, 'who he is. He is the New Orleans Jackson.' 'What!' said the emperor, 'the New Orleans Jackson; that's quite another matter. If this man don't write so beautiful he knows how to fight, so send them ships home right away.' And it was done."

This was regarded as a very effective political speech, and was received with thunders of applause.

A Failure for Bismarck.

Score one failure for Bismarck. The establishment of colonies, apropos of which he displayed such enthusiasm a few years ago, and for which he nearly precipitated a war with Spain, is acknowledged by his official organs to be an utter failure. Prince Bismarck's purpose was to divert the stream of emigrants from the United States to some land or lands where they would continue to be German in speech, tastes and habits, instead of becoming speedily unrecognizable as of German origin. This he proposed to do by means of his "agricultural colonies" in Africa and his "plantation colonies" in the South Pacific Islands. For all the money expended in the effort not a kreutzer has been received in profit, and the colony craze is to be abandoned.—Once a Week.

A CHART OF THE TARIFFS.

Showing Fluctuations from 1789 to the Present Time.

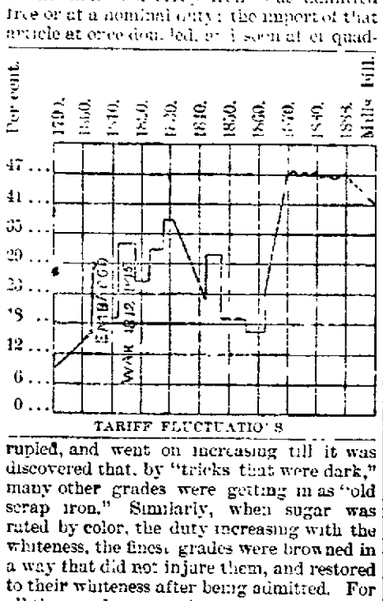
The accompanying chart is designed to show, as nearly as possible, the variations in the tariff on imports from the original act signed July 4, 1789, to the act of March, 1883, and the level proposed by the Mills bill. The horizontal lines are for percentages and the vertical for years, and the following basis is assumed for convenience of comparison: As the existing tariff is commonly spoken of as a "47 per cent tariff," half way between that and zero is taken as an average, all below it is rated as "low tariff," and all above it as "high tariff."

It will be plain to the reader that this division is purely conventional and subject to many criticisms; for, in the first place, it is impossible to determine the exact average per cent. of any tariff for a term of years, and, in the second place, the number of articles tariffed may be increased "ad libitum" with no increase whatever in the rate per cent. And, again, a specific duty on an article may be 50 per cent. ad valorem, and in two or three years the article may decline in price one half at the place of shipment, and thus precisely the same specific duty would now be 100 per cent. Thus for a term of years wool was worth over sixty cents a pound at the ports of New York and Boston, and a duty of ten cents per pound was only 15 or 16 per cent. duty; at a later date wool declining in price, ten cents was 35 per cent. duty. The annexed diagram has not taken account of these minor variations, and for this and other reasons it differs materially from other diagrams now current.

Further, where a certain grade of sugar was worth at the port of shipment six cents a pound, the American duty thereon of three cents a pound was a "50 per cent. tariff," but where invention and foreign bounties had reduced the price abroad to three cents, the same duty was a "100 per cent. tariff," and the import was greatly increased, as the sugar retailed much cheaper. The reader, therefore, may consider himself at liberty to take what he hear about comparative per cents with some allowances.

"Classification" is another rock on which the tariff makers often strike, and by official construction a 25 per cent. is often made different from what congress intended. Thus at one time "old scrap iron" was admitted free or at a nominal duty; the import of that article at once doubled, or I seem at quadrupled, and went on increasing till it was discovered that, by "tricks that were dark," many other grades were getting in as "old scrap iron." Similarly, when sugar was rated by color, the duty increasing with the whiteness, the finest grades were browned in a way that did not injure them, and restored to their whiteness after being admitted. For all these and many other reasons it appears that if any schedule of duties is left unchanged for a short time it becomes less protective; and if congress should now adopt a 50 per cent. tariff and not amend it till 1900, it would then probably be but a 20 per cent. tariff on the average of all imports, for the free list would be several times as large as at the beginning.

In the diagram allowance has been made only for those changes clearly evident in the law, and for those which, according to standard authorities, resulted from official construction. It will be seen that there are two doubtful periods: that of the embargo and of the war of 1812-15 and the resulting British blockade. It is obvious that no per cent. of tariff can with certainty be assigned for these two eras, as there was practical prohibition.



TARIFF FLUCTUATIONS

The Empire State.

The modern political history of New York may be said to have begun in 1856, when the state astonished the nation by giving an enormous majority for Fremont, though he was opposed by every prominent paper in New York city except The Tribune. The growth of the Republican party in New York for a few years thereafter did not keep pace with that of other northern states; and after being given twice for Lincoln, the electoral vote was given to Seymour in 1868. The subsequent votes of New York for president or the leading official in "off years" is as follows:

	Democrat.	Republican.	Majority.
1872	387,279	440,759	51,825 R.
1873	321,001	331,126	9,873 D.
1874	416,891	366,674	50,317 D.
1875	339,211	375,401	14,819 D.
1876	522,048	489,225	32,981 D.
1877	383,082	371,598	11,234 D.
1878	356,451	391,112	34,661 R.
1879	470,641	427,320	19,441 D.
1880	555,211	535,444	21,089 R.
1882	572,558	542,554	192,554 D.
1884	563,048	562,001	1,047 D.
1885	501,155	490,691	11,158 D.
1886	336,155	329,067	7,513 D.
1887	460,788	442,811	17,977 D.

The vote of 1883 is omitted because there was such division on state tickets that the true party majority cannot be fixed.

Question of Identity.

Among the wedding gifts of a Lenox young woman was a tall lamp of iron framework, at whose base were three heads of some animal. What animal was meant to be represented had been food for speculation among the bride's friends ever since the lamp's arrival. At the wedding reception, as a number were looking at the gifts, Miss A. said to Miss B., in a moderate tone, for fear the giver of the lamp might be near, "Entre nous, I think it's a donkey." A dudish young man chanced to be standing near them, and Miss B., shifting her position, brought the young man all unconscious between her and her friend, to whom she then quietly and significantly remarked, "Entre nous, I believe it is."—Harper's Bazar.

Amusement for the Deacon.

"Yes," said Deacon Gray, "I should like a little amusement now and then, but my principles are against witnessing or participating in any of the amusements of the present day. There's too much levity in 'em. If there were some kind of amusement now in which there was some solemnity, something grave and sedate like, I might stretch my conscience so far as to be a looker on for awhile. It would do me good."

"Why," said Deacon Black, "I can put you on to that."

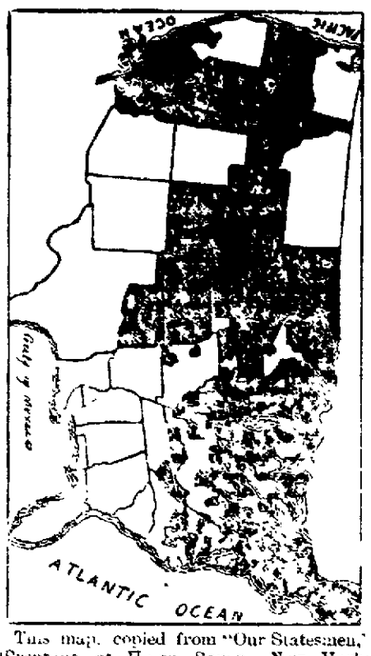
"Yes?"

"Certainly. Come out to the cricket match with me this afternoon."—Boston Courier.

THE TWO OLD PARTIES.

THE CURIOUSLY PERSISTENT POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE NATION.

Chart Showing the Distribution of the Great Political Divisions, by Districts, According to the Vote of 1884—An Interesting Map.



This map, copied from "Our Statesmen," (Brentano, of Union Square, New York) presents the political shading of the United States—Democratic in white, Republican in black. On so small a scale it is not possible to give accurately the outlines of little districts, especially where the population is dense and the districts consequently small, with marked variations between adjacent districts. All that is done is to give the general charges. These are accurately presented as they were at the last presidential election, and the showing is remarkable.

It will not escape attention that, with few exceptions, the proportions as between the two parties are remarkably uniform throughout the north; there is just about as much white now in Minnesota and Iowa as in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and as to area more than in New York; but the city of New York changes the general politics of the state. Another curious fact is arrived at by comparing the political charts of different years, viz.: No matter how sudden or how great the changes may be from one election to another, there is always a tendency for any district to resume its old political complexion.

This tendency is still more marked in the counties, especially in the central west. Thus the counties in Ohio and Indiana which were "clay" in 1824-28 generally remained Whig and became Republican, and vice versa of the counties which were "Jackson." This shows that there exists in the minds of the people a tolerably clear idea of political succession. Individuals have changed and continue to change, but, as a rule, a Whig predominance, once firmly established, continued and changed to a Republican predominance; and the same is true of the Democrats. For a short time the slavery question seemed to cut square across this old line, but it was only for a short time and chiefly in the seeming. For the most part the men who stood together in 1840 and 1844 on "tariff, bank and distribution" stood together on the Kansas question in 1854 and 1856, on war questions a little later, and still later on reconstruction and financial issues, and are still together on the old questions which have again come to the front.

There is a deep philosophy in this if the young politician would "observingly distill it out." It is no easy matter to break party lines. As in the animal world every thing that has life fights against death, so when an organization is once perfected it fights against disorganization. The reasons for its origin may cease, yet the organization will long maintain itself. A political party will go for years without a distinct principle of importance and be ready to seize upon one when the issue rises. A nominally religious organization will live on its organization for centuries after the vitality seems to have gone out of it. The Mormon church, for instance, seemed to gain by conversions over apostasies at least thirty years ago; yet its organization is so complete that it lives on. And similarly of still more obscure sects. In political parties it is no easy matter to get all the committees in working order, or teach men to act together; so a new party cannot be made to order. Nothing but some tremendous social or moral convulsion, involving the most intense of human feelings, will call one into existence. The men are rare indeed who can accomplish any great and worthy work outside of regular organizations. We must conclude, therefore, that in all probability the two old parties will stay with us for a good many years.

New Light.

As election day comes close we still read of changing opinions as to its result, on the strength of alleged changes in the political situation. The current which was setting one way a short time ago has now turned and is going the other, we are told. A candidate's prospects which were black are now rosy, and his opponent's luck is visa versa.

The truth is, though, that the changes which occur in a canvass after the beginning of its last sixty days don't amount to much. Except in extraordinary cases of emotional stampede, such as that which the Rev. Dr. Burchard visited on a large number of Blaine's supporters in 1884, material changes toward the end of a campaign are contrary to the rule; and if they are reported as happening, the truth most likely is that the reporter has discovered a state of things of which he was ignorant and which has actually existed for some time.

As a campaign stands about two months or more before election, it is as apt to stand on the decisive day. Talk about later changes is mostly moonshine. The talker was either deceived in his prognostication at first, or he is deceived now.—New York Sun.

From 1855, when the records began to be kept, till the close of the last fiscal year 274,000 Chinamen entered the United States. Added to those already on the Pacific coast, the total may be set at 300,000. It is claimed that one half of these have returned to their native land, dead or alive. During the same years we have received a little over 8,000,000 immigrants from Europe, or 14 [illegible] Caucasians to one [illegible]

Eighty-four children belong to four mothers of Media, Pa. Mrs. Samuel Field has twenty-eight, Mrs. Joseph Chandler twenty-five, Mrs. James Barrett sixteen and Mrs. William Wright fifteen.

The Numerous Shad.

A single shad produces 100,000 eggs, and only about 5,000 are hatched naturally. By the artificial method 98,000 are successfully hatched. No wonder this fine fish gets cheaper every year.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SOILS.

Information That Will Guide to the Selection of a Farm.

The soil is a compound substance of mineral, vegetable and animal particles that form the upper stratum of the earth's surface. In selecting the site for a farm there are many things to be considered in addition to the character of the soil. Among these is the important one of location with regard to market facilities, health, good neighborhood and prospective rise in value. Soils admit of many classifications, arising from their different constituents. Rocks are the original basis of soils, having by the long continued agency of the forces of nature, by air, moisture, frost and heat, been resolved into minute particles, taking on the form of earth. Soils are called stony, gravelly, clayey, peaty, etc., according as the substances named constitute a leading feature in the compound. A loam is a soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay and other mineral substances along with a large percentage of decayed vegetable and animal matter, to which it principally owes its fertility. The pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter, is called humus, and is a valuable constituent of soils. It renders stiff soils friable, absorbs and retains moisture, and in a large degree supplies the mineral elements of decayed matter in soluble forms for plant growth.

The capacity of a sandy loam for retaining moisture depends on the amount of decayed vegetable matter which it contains and without which it will be infertile. Sandy and clay soils requires different treatment. Each will be benefited by an admixture with the other, but the union of pure sand and clay alone will be sterile unless supplied with decomposed vegetable matter. Under draining is highly beneficial to clay soils. A sandy loam is easily worked and is among the most desirable of all the soils.

Ivy Poisoning.

A correspondent in gleanings in Bee Culture make the following communication:

For the benefit of all who may come in contact with poison ivy, poison sumach, rattlesnake and other poisonous reptiles and insects, I wish to inform them that lobelia inflata has been in my practice (botanic or physio-medical) a successful remedy. I think I have saved very many lives with it. My brother, A. Tyrrell, M. D., and I, who have been in the practice of medicine over fifty years, were poisoned very badly every summer when we were boys at work on the farm. We suffered torments for what we thought was no sin. When scratching and rubbing was irresistible we rubbed our feet and legs with many kinds of herbs in trying to stop the itching and burning, but with very little relief until we used green lobelia herbs, which relieved our sufferings every time after when we got poisoned. I thought then that the knowledge we had gained of lobelia was worth $50 to us as antidote for ivy poison.

A Substantial Smoke House.

In the annexed cut is represented a substantial smoke house advised and described by Ohio Farmer as well suited for a large farm.

A SMOKE HOUSE.

The house is 6 by 7 feet square. The bottom is excavated the size of the building, 2 feet deep, filled in with small stones, and on this a brick floor, well cemented, is laid. This insures dryness. The walls are of brick, 8 inches thick and 7 feet high, with a small door on one side, lined on the inside with sheet iron or zinc. Hooks should be firmly attached to the joists, on which to hang the hams and shoulders. This style of smoke house is not very expensive, is safe from fire, and when not in use for smoking meat is an excellent receptacle for ashes, which ought never to be kept in contact with wood, on account of the danger from spontaneous combustion.

Personified Plants.

Plants are thus personified by The Western Christian Advocate: The pepper and mustard represent a class known as "sharp" people; the spice trees, others, and tobacco and barley, saloonkeepers. The violet and lily are the preachers of humility, purity and righteousness. The tea plant and catnip are the old ladies of the village, without whom society would be incomplete. The beet and sugar cane are confectioners; roses and pinks, perfumers; wheat and corn, provision dealers; and the cocoanut palm furnishes as many articles as the country store. The little wayside plants by stagnant pools are scavengers. Some plants prefer water—they are the Baptists; some run all over—they are the Methodists, some stand up straight and orderly—they are the Presbyterians; others cling to ancient walls and churches—they are the Episcopalians and Catholics. There are plants that live alone, like hermits, others lead a nomadic life, wandering all over everything.

Stories That Are Told.

Trees planted around a house at a distance of twenty feet or more are now talked of as better lightning protectors than rods.

Whoever would attempt to [illegible] permanent meadow by top dressing should select other grasses than timothy for his sod, unless he scatters seed freely with the manure applied, says A. W. Cheever.

It is a mistake, says F. D. Curtis, to mix chilled milk with fresh, as the latter will be injured by the former.

An experienced poultry man maintains that fowls live, thrive and pay about as well in confinement (when properly managed and cared for) as when running at large. But they will never bear crowding.

Readers having silk cocoons of the crop of 1888 for sale should apply to the "commissioner of agriculture," Washington, D. C., and obtain a circular relating to terms of purchase.

Recent reports are to the effect that there will be barely half a crop of apples in England and Scotland.

Reports from the northwest show an average yield of eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre in northern Minnesota and fifteen bushels to the acre in Dakota.

Curse of the Salmon.

When the salmon is hatched he is known as a "fry," then he becomes a "parr," or "samlet," or "pink," or "brandling." The next change makes him a "smolt;" then he is transferred to a "grilse," and finally develops into a salmon. When leaving salt water he is called a "white" salmon, and when going back after spawning a "black" one or a "kalt." The baby salmon is hatched from 80 to 100 days after the eggs are laid in furrows in gravelly beds near the head waters of clear, cold rivers. When in the "fry" stage he is about one inch long, with goggle eyes. When three months old he becomes well shaped, with carmine spots on the sides. He is then so hungry and greedy he will jump at anything. Many mistake them at this age for trout, and it is common for markets to offer them for sale as brook trout. Only about one half the hatch returns to the sea, the rest remaining in fresh water. This has been decided to be because some develop more rapidly than others, the late ones going to salt water in the second season. The arrangement can be accepted as a wise provision of nature against extermination by wholesale destruction.—Globe-Democrat.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using *Wolff's Acme Blacking* my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forget that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are yet around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in elegant order by its use. I use it about once a month and papa about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful; preserving and Waterproofing any leather; giving it a deep, rich black lustre which lasts a week. *Don't use others.* Do not confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c. Try it on your Harness.

WOLFF & [illegible] PHILADELPHIA

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs.

Best Limb manufactured on the face of the Globe.

Made by men who use them and who have had almost a quarter of a century of practical experience.

Write for Catalogue to

ARTIFICIAL LIMB M'F'G CO

910 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

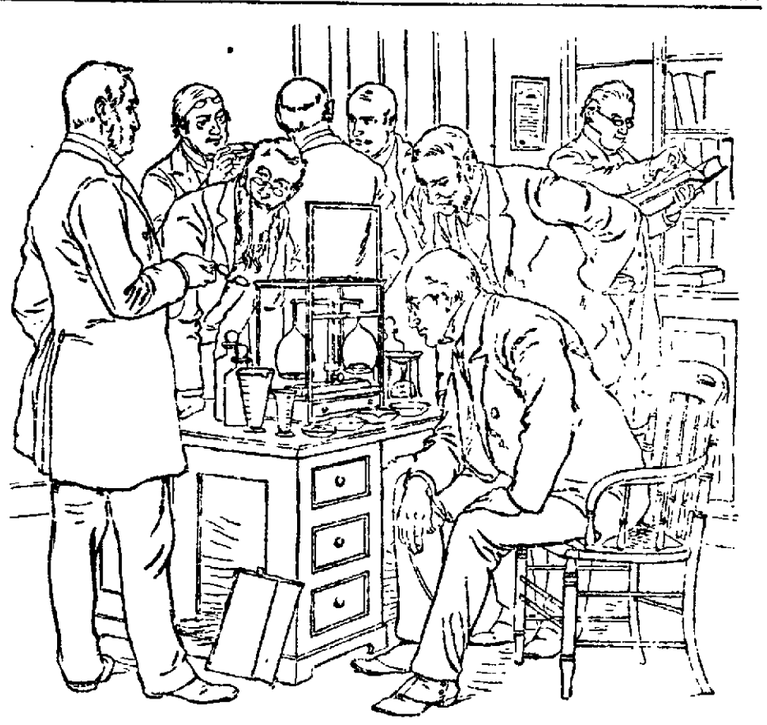
Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.



THE advantage of using an article that is pure and always uniform, is, you are certain of having the same satisfactory results. Eight prominent Professors of Chemistry, of national reputation, have analyzed the IVORY SOAP, and the variation in each is so trifling that the quality of the "IVORY" may be considered reliably uniform. Each pronounced it to be remarkably pure, and a superior laundry soap.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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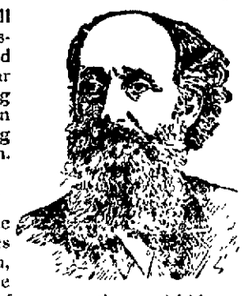
TO THE WOMEN!!



WHEN we understand all the anatomy and physiology of women, and learn of the diseases peculiar to their sex, there is a feeling of sympathy created within the breast for her well-being and preservation of her health.

WEAKNESS.

On account of the intimate connection of these diseases with the stomach, brain, heart and liver, through the sympathetic spinal system of nerves, the [illegible] and kidneys, and every imaginable disease diagnosis or locating of her diseases be[illegible] caused by reflex action.

comes the more difficult. Thus as a symptom of her diseases she may have neuralgic

HEADACHE,

dizziness, unnatural emotions and various delusions, amounting to mania, or may have local paralysis, nausea and vomiting, perverted appetite, a dry, hacking cough, palpitation of the heart, oppression and faintness, pain in the back

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

A COMPOUND

Containing Podophylum, Cascara Sagrada, Unicorn Root, Black Cohosh and Poke Root, with tonics and diuretics, with Salicylic Acid, Nervines, etc., etc., scientifically combined and pleasant to take, all of them being specifics in their action, as well as laxative and alterative, that will restore action, subdue inflammation, and prove all that the most astute physician or pathologist could suggest. Hibbard's Rheumatic Plasters applied to the small of the back, or abdomen, or to any parts that may be painful and weak, will be found very beneficial. Reason teaches the lesson.

IT NEVER FAILS. IT NEVER FAILS.

IT IS A SAFE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5. Plasters 25c.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

It has cured my indigestion, purified my blood and made me a well woman, and I cannot say too much in praise of both Syrup and Plasters.
Mrs. S. E. BANKS, Whitehall, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup has no equal. We cannot be without it in our family.
Mrs. MATTHEW WILEY, Muskegon, Mich.

Ten years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, neuralgic headache and other diseases. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup made me a well woman.
Mrs. A. D. NOBLE, Jackson, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup entirely cured me. I think it the best family medicine in the world.
Mrs. LOUIE ELLIOTT, Wabash, Ind.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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A BROADSIDE AT M'BRID.

ANOTHER MAN COMES TO THE FRONT

With a Letter Full of Pith and Point Aimed at the President of the Miners' Association.

MR. EDITOR:—We read with not a little surprise an alleged article from John McBride printed in the funny paper they call the Tax Reform Advocate, wherein John strongly advocates free trade in coal and uses the most flimsy kind of an argument. John is the first coal miner that we have heard being in favor of putting coal on the free list, but then it is a well known fact that he is an aspirant for the labor bureau in Washington, and it is very likely that the administration has requested him to do something that would capture the miners' vote, so that he could have a second mortgage on the appointment, for it is well understood that T. V. Powderly, a protectionist, holds the first mortgage for the labor appointment in case of Democratic success. Hence we suppose McBride's idea of free trade is to get as close to the administration as possible. The only point that we can commend in John's article is that he comes out in the true garb of the Democratic party, namely, free trade, for we seldom find an intelligent laborer who votes that ticket that will admit the free trade idea.

John goes on to prove that the miners in Europe get better wages, work less hours than they do in this country. This idea of his is erroneous, and this is the first time that any such argument has been produced, for we have foreigners here who say that the only time they saw daylight there was on Sunday, working in the mine the remaining part of time for months at a stretch. When the foreign miner comes to this country for the purpose of bettering his condition and the fact that he remains here and to have all his friends come here as rapidly as possible, is sufficient proof that this country is by far the best for the miners, and they should be the proper judges.

The present political contest is one of principle that goes right to the fireside of every wage worker in this country and it is for him to decide whether a protective tariff under which this country has prospered so well, shall be continued or take the chances of bettering his condition by endorsing the free trade party, for in this connection General Harrison well says, "it is not the distance of the step you make, but it is the direction in which you are going." Whoever heard of labor organizations sending their very best men to Washington to fight the Republican members of congress in favor of a protective tariff to the industries of this country, but on the other hand we find that whenever the tariff is being tampered with, the leading industries of this country send their respective delegations direct to the Democratic leaders to plead with them to allow the tariff to remain on their respective industries, and the coal miners of Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia have been compelled to pay the expenses and salary of their best men to go to Washington to fight the Democrats in favor of a seventy-five cent per ton tariff on coal. But Mr. Mills and his bill headed them off in this connection, by not allowing them to say a word in their own behalf, which was a disgrace to the free government of this country. The miner or any other laborer who is compelled to pay his hard earned money to go to fight the Democratic party in his interest and then turn around and support this same party, is inconsistent with himself. The situation of the wage worker in this campaign places them in a bed of sickness, and the two old parties have volunteered their services as physicians. The Democratic party comes forward with their free trade medicine, saying this is just what you want; we are your friends and advocate this policy for your special benefit. While the Republican party with their protective tariff justly says we have doctored you in the past and have been very successful, and will promise you success in the future with the same kind of medicine. Now it remains for us to choose which of the two physicians we will take, for as we make our bed this election so must we lie in it. We hope and trust every laborer will throw partisanship to one side and vote intelligently for his own interest and the result cannot but help being a grand victory in favor of a protective tariff and the Republican party. A MINER.

THE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Its First Half Year one of great Prosperity.

The first semi-annual report of the Building and Loan Company, in which many are financially interested, was published a few days ago. While the neatly tabulated figures gave all the information that any one could desire, it is altogether likely that their full import was not taken in. From this statement it appears that the directors have been able to declare a dividend of four per cent., and at the same time, out of the gross profits, amounting to $327.09, pay $248.09 for furniture, books and supplies, an expenditure which need not be repeated for years. But for this extraordinary tax upon the resources, always necessary in starting an organization, a dividend of more than ten per cent. could have been declared and a small surplus retained. Certainly this is a magnificent exhibit for an institution so young, and it leads the directors to predict with confidence that a dividend of eight per cent. at least will be declared at the next semi-annual meeting. The creditable results of the first half year are all due to the judicious methods pursued by the officers and directors, who have no other or greater interest in the society than any stockholder, and who have so carefully scrutinized each security for loans, that the safety of the investments is unquestioned.

There is nothing mysterious about such a society. It is nothing more than a business partnership, affording to all investing shareholders all the conveniences of a savings bank and a greater share of the profits. Members are afforded an opportunity to borrow money on terms so favorable that every man can own his own home, by paying less than he would ordinarily pay in rent. The association is a boon to the poor man, and the man of small means who is able to save only a few dollars a month. It either gives him the opportunity to build a home or to deposit sums in any amount from twenty cents a week up, upon which he draws interest after thirty days have passed, and it permits him to withdraw all his savings with the accumulated interest, upon two weeks notice.

It has become an imperative duty for every business or workingman to thus purchase one or more snares, anticipating the rainy day. It is worth while to remember that the comfortable small houses for which Philadelphia is noted have all been built through these associations, and the same is true of Cincinnati

THE WEST MEETING

AND THE PRECEDING PARADE

A Continuous Roar of Enthusiasm—The Old Man Makes a Magnigcent Speech.

There was a roar of Republican voices from 7 until 12 o'clock on Saturday night the hopeful and exultant club men assembled on time and met delegations from Canal Fulton, Marshallville, Manchester and Clinton, at the Fort Wayne depot. The Manchester people brought their own band, and every other club had its drum corps. Massillon furnished several hundred men, the Harmonia band, and two drum corps. Field Marshal Peacock, on his roan charger, finally got his column into order and under the glare of colored lights, rockets and candles the patriots marched like the king of France's men, up one hill and then down again. The streets were so muddy that the sidewalks had to be used, and marching as close as possible the line extended from the U. B. Church to the canal bridge on Main street.

The enthusiasm was almost intoxicating, the calls going through the ranks like a whirlwind. At the residence of Joseph Corns, where one hundred or so veterans of 1840 fell in, the plug hat brigade burst forth in song, to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," which ran like this:

Hurrah! hurrah! for the 1840 men;
They have come to the front again;
They'll cast a vote for Harrison
And one for Morton, too,
While we are marching to victory.

As usual the favorite cry was "No, no, no, free trade!" The club call, "Y-o-ung-R-e-pub-l-i can—Young Republican—Oh begosh!" was popular. Here is another that was contagious: "Grover, Grover, take a rest; your mutton's cooked by Sackville-West!" Fully equal in general favor was "Grover, get your shot gun, take it down South, shoot a poor colored man right in the mouth!" Various inquiries were made as to what was the matter with Harrison, McKinley, et al., and in the opinion of the entire crowd they were all right. Numerous banners were carried, and on the whole the parade was the best of the year, though marred by the condition of the streets.

Long before the procession broke ranks the opera house was filled. On the stage Mr. C. Russell presided, and the space was occupied by several vice presidents and veterans of 1840. The Harmonia band played an overture, and little Rosa Borden recited a patriotic poem, which moved the big audience to cheers.

And then came Judge West, the blind old advocate from Bellefontaine. He sat in his chair and poured forth such an array of words as made him master of the situation. With no apologies to Major McKinley, he delivered such an address upon the tariff as no man has in Massillon. He mentioned the leading points in the recent free trade utterances of Twing Brooks and made a reply. One of his illustrations will be sufficient. The article of encaustic tiling, he said, was not made in this country until a few years ago. Before then it came in duty free from England, and sold for in the vicinity of one dollar and a half a square foot. A Zanesville capitalist investigated, and found that it cost a mere trifle to manufacture—Judge West gave definite figures. He found that he could manufacture it in this country for about thirty cents a foot, or at ten cents more than it cost to manufacture it abroad. He went to congress and asked for protection, guaranteeing to build a factory. His petition was granted, and straightway there was a race between the American and the English manufacturers to see which could get to bottom prices first. The Englishman came down from a dollar and a half to the point where the tariff caught him, and he said to the American "that he'd have to call him," and so it was that protection, instead of adding to the cost of articles, really reduces it.

Here is another point scored by Judge West. An American wool coat costs thirteen dollars to manufacture in this country with our wages and is sold for fourteen dollars. The English coat of the same quality, minus the tariff, can be sold here for ten dollars, but the tariff puts the two on an equality. Now, says Judge West, abolish your tariff, and the English weaver can sell his coat for ten dollars and drive the American fourteen dollar coat out of market. But once his adversary is disposed of, what will he do? He will proceed to collect exactly as much as he can for his own coat, and will advance his price to thirteen dollars and still have three dollars, which formerly went to our government, to put in his pocket as profit. And what can we do about it? Nothing. If the American manufacturer starts up, the English can drive him out again until he reduces his wages to the scale paid abroad.

As he arrived toward the close of his speech, the old man worked himself into a pitch of excitement and hurled out a stream of argument that made his hearers thunder applause and listen with nervous attention. "Shall Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, go to the graves of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, the fathers of the protective system, and over the eulogies engraved upon their monuments paint the words, 'Here lies the body of a tariff robber,'" he asked, and then in a magnificent and wildly eloquent flow of language, rising from his seat to give it strength, he sent his voice into every corner of that closely packed hall to demand of the American people support for that doctrine under which the republic has prospered, promulgated by Jefferson and supported by a line of statesmen, including Washington, Jackson, Adams, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, Garfield, Grant and Blaine. Three lusty cheers were given for Harrison and Morton, and the vast audience went its several ways.

Three Rules for Walking.

This remark of the doctor's brought to my mind the case of Ware, the intercollegiate amateur. I remember a talk I once had with him. We were at the same hotel and I asked him to give me a rule for walking

"There are three rules," he said. "In ordinary walking the arms should be allowed to swing naturally, and in this way the whole body is exercised and invigorated. In fast walking this movement of the arms is correspondingly increased and greatly facilitates the speed and comfort of the walker. Fast walking is universally recognized as one of the principal branches of athletics, but no sport engenders so much controversy or is so unsatisfactory to its votaries. It is, of course, an artificial gait, and therefore requires a judge, who is usually a superannuated walker, with decided ideas on the subject. If these judges could only be brought to believe that as no two men are alike, so no two have an exactly similar style in walking and that a walk may be fair and yet differ widely from their own ideal, walking would assume the rank in athletics to which it is entitled, but 'to err is human,' and a man may train conscientiously and honestly, endeavoring to cultivate an irreproachable style, only to be disqualified in his first race. I have often heard men highly praised by competent judges of walking, whom equally good judges had pronounced incapable of fair walking; in fact, in no other sport is there room for such wide variance of opinion among presumedly honest and intelligent men.

"The fundamental principle of fair walking is that one foot must be on the ground all the time; this is imperative, as can easily be demonstrated by trial. A violation of this rule must result in a run. Another idea on which judges should lay great stress is that the knees must not be bent when the feet strike the ground, and remain rigid until after they leave it. This is absolutely necessary in fast walking, although a man can walk fairly with his knees bent if he tries to, but nothing can be more awkward or unnatural. This rule necessitates a third, which is that the heel of the forward foot strikes the ground simultaneously as the toe of the rear foot leaves it. This gives rise to the popular expression, 'heel and toe walking.' Any one who observes these rules will walk fairly."—D. J. McGrath in Boston Globe.

Rice in a Hill Country.

The province of Fuh-Kien, China, is almost an unbroken stretch of hills and mountains, a charming country to lovers of wild scenery, but tedious to travel in, for the only carriages are sedan chairs. Except near the seaboard, the streams are swift and rocky, rendering their ascent by boat very slow. One might think that in such a country rice could not be staple, yet on every hill and mountain where there is a spring and soil enough to work, there are terraces for rice. They penetrate into every nook and corner, so that a map of the rice courses of Fuh-Kien would be a map of its water courses. The people who inhabit the valleys present great varieties of character and speech. If you cross a divide which separates two main branches of the river, you may find people living within a few hours' walk of each other who can scarcely converse together; in fact, every village has its own local brogue.—Rev. J. E. Walker in Globe-Democrat.

He Saved Three Cents.

A man, his wife and three children walked up to one of the drop-a-penny-in-the-slot-and-ascertain-your-correct-weight machines in one of the North river ferry houses. After examining it he told his three children to step on the platform of the scale, which they did. He then dropped a cent into the slot and the hand moved around to 203. He then told the largest child to step off, and as soon as he did the hand moved back to 113, thus by subtracting 113 from 203 he ascertained the weight of the child. In this manner he also ascertained the respective weights of the other two children. His wife and himself got on the scales and were weighed in a like manner. He saved three cents.—New York Letter.

What is it makes George Edmunds so cool and placid, and how does he do such deep thinking? It is because he never allows himself to be harassed with colds. He takes Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he does.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

Now that all the big bets are made, odd and curious bets have the lead. Such a one was made Saturday night. George W. Spiegel agreed, in case of Harrison's election, to wheel Thomas R. Griffith in a wheelbarrow four times around the block formed by Main, Mill, Tremont and Erie streets, without stopping, and if Cleveland is elected Griffith agreed to show the same courtesy to Spiegel. Articles of agreement have been signed, and the event will certainly take place next Saturday night.

At Erie, Pa, a test well for natural gas has reached a depth of four thousand feet, and it is probable that the drilling will continue until a depth of five thousand feet is reached.

I suffered with rheumatism in the shoulder for months and the only thing I found that did me any good was Salvation Oil. It cured me and I recommend it to all sufferers with said disease. N. Ulman, 1 Pearl st., Baltimore, Md.

A small flour mill is being built by an Indianapolis firm, to be shipped to Natal, South Africa. It will be driven by an immense wind-mill, also manufactured in this country.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st, New York.

Pittsburg manufacturers have shipped over seven hundred tons of steel to the Brooklyn navy yard, to be used in the construction of the new United States cruiser, Maine.

For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with catarrh so that I have been confined to my room for two months at at a time. I have tried all the humbugs in hopes of relief but to no success until I met with an old friend who had used Ely's Cream Balm and advised me to try it. I procured a bottle to please him, and from the first application I found relief. It is the best remedy I have ever tried. W. C. Mathews, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm cured the wife of a well known U. S. A. General and also two army officers in Arizona of catarrh.

The recent rains have kept a good stage of water in the Ohio river, and as a result all the river markets between Pittsburg and New Orleans have an ample supply of coal.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and consumption Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c. and $1 00.

No man disfranchises himself by betting. Any statement to the contrary is nonsense. It is criminal to bet, and is punishable, but it will deprive no one of a vote in Ohio. THE INDEPENDENT has legal authority for this.

A dispatch to the Labor Tribune from Blocton, Ala., says that fourteen hundred miners in that town and vicinity are on a strike against a reduction of five cents per ton.

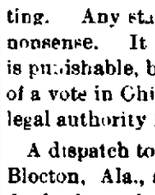
We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Inman's Perfect Cider Preservative, found on another page of this paper. This article has enjoyed a very large sale in the vicinity of its manufacture for the last eight or ten years, which is conclusive evidence of its merit, and coming from a firm who occupy so enviable a position in business, and especially in drug circles, as Inman Bros. do, we feel no hesitancy in recommending it to our subscribers for trial. It is guaranteed absolutely wholesome. Give it a trial.

An immense saw-mill, said to be the largest in the world, has just been completed at Clinton, Ia. It has a capacity of four hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per day—ten hours work.

Are you Interested in Shorthand?

If so, send to the Pittsburg College of Shorthand, No. 4 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg Pa., for specimen pages free, of the new book for self-instruction. A pleasant and profitable employment for winter evenings. 17-4

The following prices are quoted for bituminous coal at New Orleans: "Pittsburg coal to families, 65 cents per barrel; per hogshead, $6.50; slack, per hogshead, $4.50; anthracite, $10.25 per ton."



Log cabins are neither fashionable nor in demand but they were more comfortable and more healthy than an are many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Remedies are reproductions of the best of the simple remedies with which log cabin dwellers of old days kept themselves well. Did you ever try "Tippecanoe."

The mine of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company, at Calumet, Mich., is the richest in the world. The company employs four thousand men.

Our Candidate for President.

He will be nominated by the convention and will be elected by the people because he will come the nearest to filling their idea of a chief magistrate. Electric Bitters has been given the highest place because no other medicine has so well filled the ideal of a perfect tonic and alterative. The people have indorsed Electric Bitters and rely upon this great remedy in all troubles of liver, stomach and kidneys. For all malarial fevers and diseases caused by malarial poisons, Electric bitters cannot be too highly reccommended. Also cures headache and constipation. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded Price 50c and $1. per bottle at Z. T Baltzley's drug store.

He Prefers the City Girls.

"There is certain independence, sang froid, daring, 'chic,' as the French express it, that distinguishes a New York girl from her country cousins, not only in the street, in the cars and in the drawing room, but also under the torture of the surgeon's knife," said a noted oculist, as he dismissed a nervous patient at the close of a simple operation "The country girls come in quaking with nervous dread, and scream at the sight of an instrument and shrink from the smell of ether, but the self possessed city maiden seats herself nonchalantly, submits quietly to having the cocaine put in her eyes, and whatever operation follows she bears with the same dignity that she displays on all occasions, and when it is done she smooths on her gloves and quietly makes her next appointment as coolly as she would make arrangements for a drive or a dinner Why those little, slim, frail women will bear things without a sound that would send a man flying out of the chair and dancing all about the place with pain

"But the country women make a great time over the least little thing, especially if she has a little money Why I had a patient over in Jersey, or, rather, I didn't have her after all, who kept writing to me and making appointments and setting times to come, but never appearing, to have her eyes straightened Finally she set a day, then her husband wrote another letter, and finally she started and some one telegraphed the train she took, etc. I suppose she expected to find a coach and four at the depot, and the office decorated with flowers Of course, it was nothing unusual to me and I didn't make much of a time over it. I said the cord would have to be cut, and at that she flew out of the chair, exclaiming 'Cut my eye! I guess not! I won't have it done!' and she flew out of the chair and flounced out of the office, and I've never seen her from that day to this The New York tailor made girls are the girls for me, they are correct and proper and always to be depended upon as the rule of three"—New York Sun

A Little Barren Kingdom.

The little kingdom of Greece (so-called) is a territory of about 25,000 square miles, and has a population of a little more than 2,000,000 Greeks and Albanians. Scotland has about the same territory and almost twice as many people. Switzerland has a third less territory and a third more people. Belgium and Holland taken together have about the same territory as Greece and five times as many people. As for wealth, Greece is proverbially the poorest country in Europe. Her rugged mountains and barren shores are hardly fit in many places for the scantiest vegetation; she has no rivers with fertile banks; her commerce is still undeveloped, and she is cut off from Europe by the treacherous Adriatic and by the inhospitable strip of Turkish territory that promises to keep her for an indefinite future from opening her railway connection with the north.

In Greece today it is the universal custom to speak of "going to Europe" just Americans do with the stormy Atlantic between New York and Liverpool. Add to all this the fact that this little barren kingdom of 2,000,000 souls has a public debt of $80,000,000, and supports an army as large as that of the United States. The taxes are so high that the island of Crete, now under Turkish rule, would nearly double its ratio of taxation should it enter the kingdom of Greece. But in spite of all this discouragement Athens today is a busy hive of educational institutions, and in all the country villages there are thrifty schools, a compulsory law being carried out with more vigor year after year. Ten years ago the statistics for illiteracy in Greece were ahead of those of Italy today, and these ten years have revolutionized educational affairs in Greece.—"H. W. H." in New York Post.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Northern Pacific railroad recently sent in an order to the Baldwin works for eighty-two engines, the largest single order ever given by a railroad company.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The fast train between Jersey City and Philadelphia performs the journey of 89.6 miles in one hour and forty eight minutes, actual time in motion, an average speed of forty-nine and seven tenths miles an hour,—Railroad Gazette.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Representatives of seventeen firms, operating two thousand, four hundred coke ovens, met at Uniontown, Pa., on Friday of last week, and formed an association. They entered into an agreement to sell no coke after November 1 at less than $1.25, and it is thought that by January 1 the price will be raised to $1.50.

J. A. Huggins, the crack rifle shot of Pittsburg, will take a team of twelve American riflemen to Europe next season.

The Youngstown correspondent of the National Labor Tribune says: "The Newcastle (Pa.) Wire Nail Company has sent to Germany for eighty thousand dollars' worth of manufacturing material which cannot be had in this country.... The Sharon iron works have done away with natural gas and have returned to the use of coal."

Prudence! Prudence!

In medication, as in aught else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons the medical empirics of every false school have their gulls. Every change in the gamut of humbug is rung sure and fully—for a time at least, the notes being furnished by the credulous. In happy contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, endorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial diseases, chronic indigestion, liver complaint and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Nervous people benefit by it.

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U.S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5½ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 2½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 15 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 61½ acres in Sugar Creek township.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and Lot No. 51 North Mill street.

DR SCHILLING'S
HEALTH PRESERVING
CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For sale by Riggs & Bro.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer. Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

SOLD PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.	A.M.
Toledo.....Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor.....Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	3 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue.....	9 55	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville.....Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 09
Creston.....Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon.....	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 53
Navarre.....	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 56
New Cumberland.....	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	" 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 56	8 20	9 50	9 56
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	3 28	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 08	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 08	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 25	am10 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8	No. 4.	No.2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 54	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 03	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 4.	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	5 45	5 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	5 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	6 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland.....	11 52	4 28	6 22	.....
Valley Junction.....	pm12 20	5 02	6 4.	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 9
Creston.....Lv	2 15	7 02	9 42	A. M.
Wellington.....	3 05	7 48	10 33	7 25
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 20	7 35
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 55
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont.....	4 56	9 45	12 28	8 22
Toledo.....Ar	6 26	*10 45	1 50	8 46

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—10 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

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[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
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DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

THE NEXT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

HON. WM. MCKINLEY.

"Mr. Speaker McKinley" sounds well.

What is the matter with protection?

He laughs best. who laughs last—so watch and wait.

This, ladies and gentlemen, was to be Harrison's Waterloo!

Major McKinley heard the news at 3 a. m. And mightily was he pleased.

What has become of Townsend's thirteen thousand Democratic ma ority in Ohio?

What a pity that Abram S. Hewitt, New York's best mayor, was beaten by Grant, the Tammany hall candidate.

General Isaac P. Sherwood! THE INDEPENDENT sends you fraternal greetings. and begs of you to remember your promise to assist Massillon in jollifying.

It is quite true that Massillon did not give Harrison the majority that it did Blaine. But it is also true that the Democrats had not the discouragement of an October defeat to keep them at home.

The Canton News-Democrat makes exceedingly merry over the election of a Democratic coroner and pokes fun at THE INDEPENDENT. Nobody objects. Besides it would be unfair to deprive it of a coroner.

A report was circulated in Toledo yesterday that Russell & Co. had flopped to Cleveland, and were instructing their men to vote that ticket on pain of dismissal. That it was groundless goes without saying.

Harrison is elected and the business world is happy, and THE INDEPENDENT hopes that its advertising will so increase that it can make improvements in its news service which would so greatly improve it in all respects.

It is illegal and immoral to bet. Those addicted to the practice are equally divided in their opinions as to the propriety of this sort of gambling. Everybody should discourage it whether they do or not. Before the wagers have been paid a week we shall have plenty of sad illustrations right in Massillon of the evil effects of this sort of vice.

The Democrats of Mas sillon ough to march to Lima when Cal. Brice comes home and let him know how he deliberately led them into reckless betting Tuesday night, by his bombastic bulletins. Until midnight he continued to air his ignorance, and on the strength of them many who could ill afford to loose the money, wagered all they had.

No newspaper of any character would risk its reputation by purposely mis-stating and coloring its election reports. It is very often the case that those who are quickest to denounce the general unreliability of the press are equally quick, when in a position to enlighten it upon some point, to impress their own individuality or sympathy in their information.

Before the election there was much disgust in Democratic ranks over "Quay's methods." The question is, how do they like Brice's methods? This inquiry is especially directed to the poor innocents who put up their money on the strength of his "claims" at midnight Tuesday. About "Quay's methods" it is pretty hard to find much except general indorsement. Mr. Quay has said nothing and worked hard. He deserves great credit.

The New York Sun has won a victory. It is Democratic to the core. It despises Cleveland and loves Hill. Here is its editorial comment:

"When a party deliberately buries out of sight the principles on which it was founded, and of which it has been for a century the custodian and trustee; when it sends some of its best men to the rear and surrenders the management of its affairs to a syndicate of cracked intellects and theorist enthusiasts with just enough shrewdness to half disguise their ultimate purpose; when it abandons politics, in the sane sense, and makes itself an engine for the propagation of a theory—in short, when it goes in for an educational canvass, somebody is bound to be educated.

That is what happened yesterday."

THE INDEPENDENT has always had and still has a great deal of respect for Mr. Anthony Howells. This feeling of genuine admiration has been enhanced by the prevailing opinion that Mr. Howells came to America a poor boy, and by pluck and push and honesty and ability acquired opulence and prominence. It expected him to be one of the last men in the world to paint the British miners' condition as superior to our own, or to hint that no man had ever come to this country and made a fortune by his own labor. The question naturally rises, how then did Mr. Howells meet with success? THE INDEPENDENT refuses to believe that it was by means other than legitimate.

Harrison is elected! At this hour, 4 a. m., THE INDEPENDENT is in receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Cappellar, of Columbus, announcing Judge Thurman's concession of defeat. It has the opinion of the New York Sun, Herald and Tribune to the same effect. It has the indisputable evidence of the returns. Instead of meeting Cleveland at Harlem bridge with 70,000, he will find there 100,000. Indiana has promised to swell the ranks and Connecticut has already done so. May New Jersey be forgiven if it was weak when it should have proved strong.

It is barely possible that later returns may upset all calculations. Republican estimates of the results in New York are based on the increase in one thousand precinats already reported. But the chance is so very slight, that it is only recognized on the theory that all things are possible in this life.

Harrison will be president, and protection elected him.

THE BATTLE NOW IS OVER.

It is all over, and let's give politics a rest. Of course it will take some time for the surface excitement to subside. We Americans are always willing to let the victorious party thoroughly enjoy the fruits of the contest, but the victors can afford to be generous, and not push the thing too hard. This is a little town of twelve thousand people who must run against each other every day. In a heated campaign we are all of us liable to say hot things and use language that stings and burns. But now that the campaign is over let us not allow any personal sores to go unhealed. It is a difficult matter for the members of a defeated party to bear it gracefully. It is a very unpleasant situation, and they ought not to be nagged out at every corner because they happen to have lost. The masses of the people of this country mean to do right. We should all recognize this fact.

THE INDEPENDENT moves that just as soon as we can cool down a little, we all join forces and move toward getting good streets and fuel gas for instance.

The Vote of Massillon City and Perry Township.

	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Massillon Precinct, Perry Tp.	Richville Precinct Perry Tp.	Total.	Majorities.
For President,								
Benjamin Harrison, R.	299	274	389	91	165	56	1274	
Grover Cleveland, D.	236	218	371	220	191	107	1343	69
Clinton B. Fisk, P.	12	4	5	5	4	5	35	
For Vice President,								
Levi P. Morton, R.	299	274	389	91	165	56	1274	
Allen G. Thurman, D.	236	218	371	220	191	107	1343	69
John A. Brooks, P.	12	4	5	5	4	5	35	
For Presidential Elector,								
J. W. McClymonds, R.	—	—	389	91	—	56	1274	
Anthony Howells, D.	—	—	371	220	—	107	1343	69
For Secretary of State,								
Daniel J. Ryan, R.	297	274	389	91	165	56	272	
Boston G. Young, D.	236	218	371	220	191	107	343	71
Walter S. Payne, P.	13	4	5	5	4	5	31	
For Representative to Congress,								
Wm. McKinley, R.	299	274	394	92	165	56	1280	
George P. Ikert, D	235	218	367	219	191	107	1337	57
L. B. Logan, P.	13	4	4	5	4	5	35	
For Recorder,								
J. E. Dougherty, R.	302	277	395	98	168	56	1296	
George T. Bills, D.	233	215	366	212	188	107	1321	25
David W. Walter, P.	13	4	4	5	4	4	35	
For Commissioner,								
Jacob N. Shaub, R.	296	272	389	91	157	63	1268	
Jacob Schmachtenberger, D.	239	220	372	220	198	10 1	1350	82
Daniel J. Wise, P.	13	4	4	5	4	5	34	
For Infirmary Director,								
Joseph A. Putt, R.	298	274	390	79	163	55	1259	
Leopold Biechele, D	237	218	370	227	193	107	1352	93
William P. Rice, P.	13	4	5	5	4	4	36	
For Coroner,								
George P. Cock, R.	298	274	388	90	90	57	1272	
R. J. A. Schaefer, D.	237	218	372	221	221	106	1345	73
Clemens Burwell, P.	13	4	5	5	5	4	36	

MR. DRESBACH'S LAST SPEECH.

He Utterly Annihilates Congressman McKinley.

There were strange street scenes here Monday night. Everbody was out, and filled with good natured excitement. They covered the sidewalks and streets as well. Little knots would organize and move about the square shouting for either candidate. The Democratic crowd got started pretty early, headed by the Harmonia band. The Rev. Edward Everett Dresbach was secured and carried to the opera house in an open carriage. The hall was pretty well filled, and Mr. Anthony Howells presided.

Mr. Howells made the best speech of his life. The election of 1884, he said, was Blaine's Leipsic. The battle of 1888 would be Harrison's Waterloo. Mr. Howells contrasted the condition of the British workingman with the American workingman. The Englishman lived in a stone house for which he paid two dollars a month rent, and the American lived in a board cabin and paid five dollars a month rent. Mr. Howells referred to the miners dwelling around Massillon, to prove how badly they fared He referred to the good old days when he lived in Wales, and feasted on Welsh bacon. He said that his teeth now ached for Welsh bacon. One might have supposed from his remarks that he was grovelling in misery in America and longed for the mountains of Wales. On the strength of his advice, every American ought to sail for England at once, and live in a stone house, and eat five meals a day. "Show me an Englishman in America who has grown rich by his own labor," shouted Mr. Howells, "and I'll give you one thousand dollars." At another time he cried, "show me one English pauper." Mr. Howells spoke in favor of free coal. We exported five million tons of coal to Canada last year, and imported two million from Nova Scotia. The balance, he declared, would be still more in our favor, could the tariff be removed.

Then the Rev. Mr. Dresbach was introduced, Mr. Dresbach was moved by the presence of personal friends to rise to a personal explanation. Mr. Dresbach believed what he believed, because he believed it to be to the best interests of humanity to believe as he believed. Would he give up his pulpit? Not much. But as between sacrificing his independence and his pulpit he would sacrifice his pulpit every time. He stood aghast at the audacious insolence of Mr. McKinley. Why, ladies and gentlemen of "Massillin," McKinley actually attempted to prove by his blanket story that the difference of thirty cents per pair between the English and the foreign made blankets shows that the tariff brings prices down, when it really shows how well able the American manufacturer is to compete with the English manufacturer on an equal basis." Then Mr. Dresbach told how awfully awful the condition of the American workman is, and like Mr. Howells, painted the Englishman's condition in rosy colors. He, like the preacher of whom Judge West spoke, who in the exuberance of his soul, prayed to God Almighty that the Scriptures might be spread abroad in lands where the foot of man never trod and the eye of God never saw, offered to the American manufacturer "the markets of the world!"

The party of Republicans who shouted within Postmaster Shepley's hearing "he'll be put out," or words of similar import, owe him an apology. Excess of joy should not be vented upon an office holder, simply because he is a Democrat.

A Dwelling Burned.

TIFFIN, November 8.—A house belonging to William King and occupied by Mrs. Silas Meeker, at Melmore, burned, with all its contents. Loss, $1,000.

Stabbed in the Breast.

COLUMBUS, November 8, — During an altercation between a young man named Irwin and Ed Henderson, at Canal Lewisville, the latter was seriously stabbed in the breast.

Voted for President and Fell Dead.

MARTIN'S FERRY, November 8.—Colonel G. W. Mitchell, a prominent citizen, dropped dead shortly after voting for Harrison. He was on duty at his hardware store nearly all morning. Heart trouble.

Burned by Molten Steel.

POMEROY, November 8.—Mr. Cox, pit boss at the steel works at Middleport, was terribly burned yesterday by molten steel boiling over from a ladle onto his back, and it is thought that he can not recover.

Stole from a Coat the Pocketbook.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—John W. Royster, a clerk, living at 28 West Sixth street, was arrested and locked up at Central station on the charge of petit larceny. Royster brushed off a coat for Felix Wehrie, a guest at the Royal hotel, and Wehrle charges him with having taking $26 in cash from the garment.

Charged With Unfaithfulness.

TOLEDO, November 8.—Yesterday afternoon Sam Stettener, formerly chairman of the Democratic county committee, accused Common Pleas Judge Commager of unfaithfulness to Haynes in the Congressional contest. Commager knocked his accuser down and was belaboring him when he was pulled off by the bystanders. Commager contested for the Congressional nomination with Haynes.

Change of Venue Granted.

ZANESVILLE, November 8.—After hearing arguments for and against a change of venue in the case of Mrs. Snoots, charged with poisoning her child, Judge Philips decided to grant the motion, and fixed upon Guernsey county as the place for the trial. It is set for December 3, and will be heard by Judge Campbell. Public sentiment, it is alleged, has been worked up by the Zanesville newspapers against Mrs. Snoots.

Killed Instantly Under the Wheels.

LANCASTER, November 8.—A most terrible and fatal accident happened here yesterday morning. William Landerman, aged about twenty-two years, brakeman on the C. & M. V. railway, while attempting to board the engine of the work train, fell under the wheels and was instantly killed, his head being mashed to a pulp and the brains scattered all around. Deceased was from McCluney, where the remains were taken. The coroner has not yet returned his verdict.

Infant Entwined by a Snake.

AKRON, November 8.—A terrible encounter between an eighteen-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Frank and a snake occurred here in a swampy place near Frank's house. The mother heard the child's screams, and found a large, poisonous snake wrapped around its body and arm. In some manner the child had managed to seize the snake about three inches behind the head, and with its little hand kept the fangs from striking it. The mother fainted at the sight, but recovering, cut the snake's head off with a knife.

An Ohioan Goes to Jerusalem.

WILMINGTON, November 8.—Orange Frazer, one of our leading grocers, the president of the Harrison and Morton club here, a gentleman of some literary note and for several years the Commercial Gazette correspondent in this place, left this morning on a trip to the Holy Land. He will sail from New York for Naples on Thursday, and expects to remain about six months, traveling through Turkey, Greece, Palestine, Nubia and other countries. This is Mr. Frazier's second trip abroad.

Death of an Old Police Officer.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—Officer John Booso, one of the best members of the police force, died at his home, 313 Harrison avenue, at half-past 7 yesterday morning. He had been ill for some time, dying of typhoid fever. Officer Booso was twenty-seven years old and married. He went on the force July 1, 1885, reporting at Cumminsville. He was a son-in-law of Captain Al Smith, of the Twenty-one's Engine Company. Through the different police benevolent organizations the widow of the deceased officer will receive upwards of $1,000

FROM THE FATHERLAND.

MR. GLEITSMAN TELLS ABOUT HIS TRAVELS

And Notes that Notwithstanding the Protective System, a German City of Eighty Thousand is Kept Busy Employing American Trade.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Oct. 23, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been so on the continual go that I have not had the time before this to write. I arrived in New York safe and sound, and took a walk around the landings the next day, where I found them unloading the large steamers just arrived from all ports across the water. Nearly all of them were unloading round iron, which I thought ought to have been better if it had been made by Jos. Corns & Son in Massillon or some other American city. I saw also a large steamer from Bremen unloading some eight hundred passengers and an immense stock of boxes containing empty and full bottles. If they do anyone harm in Massillon you had better ask Reed & Co. or some of the glass blowers, they can tell about it.

The voyage across the Atlantic was fine for the passengers, but not so for the captain and officers, for the wind was generally unfavorable and it therefore took us fourteen days and ten hours to cross. Concerning the passengers on board the vessel, among whom I found myself, included, I am sorry to say, they were all for free trade; whether Republicans or Democrats I could not tell.

I arrived at Amsterdam the 16th day of September. The city has about one million and a half inhabitants. I remained there two days, then took the fast train for Leipzig, Saxony, which is also a very beautiful city. At the same time, I had the pleasure of attending the great fair, which is called the Leipsiger Messe. It is a grand exhibition, visitors from all parts of the world attending and it continued about four weeks, being held in the center of the city near the so-called Victor monument, which is a fine statue some fifty feet in height. I travelled over the city from one end to the other. After leaving Leipzig, I arrived at Altenburg where my father did most of his business, which was buying and trading. I remained there but one day, but have been back three or four times since. When I approached to Altenburg, I knew it very well, and was able to find my own way anywhere. I also had the pleasure of visiting the Herzog residence. After being inside of it one would hardly think that Germany had any poor people, but coming out on the streets only about two hundred yards from there you can see them very thick, offering for sale all sorts of fruits in little wagons with big dogs hitched to them.

From Altenburg I made my way to my old home, which is called Runsdorf, and found it all there and not very much added to it from the time I left it in 1854, and I therefore knew it very well. I also found many of my schoolmates and acquaintances who knew my father, and of course had a splendid time. I have been back and forward very often. From there I went to the city of Meerane, which has about 80,000 inhabitants, all engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, which are nearly all exported to America. They say here that America is a good place for their business, and if it were not for our country they would have nothing to do For my part I would rather have goods made in America, so that the poor devils would have work after they come to America. From there I left for the city of Dresden. It is in my estimation the finest city in Germany, with its beautiful streets and many important residences, such as the Green Cave, the King's residence and others I cannot recall. From Dresden I went to Potsdam. Here is where nearly all the great men of Germany make their homes during the summer season. From Berlin I intend to go to Frankfort-on-the-Main, up the Rhine to Cologne, then to Amsterdam from, thence on board the same vessel on which I came, the steamship Edam, and will sail for New York, hoping to find all well in Massillon, and also hoping that you will elect the right man for president. I am sorry I cannot be there on the 6th of November to help.

Yours truly,

E. GLEITSMAN.

Company F's Armory.

The old Walhonding rink stands like a skeleton on its site, and before a week will have passed will be entirely removed. It will be rebuilt on North Erie street, and adapted to the uses of company F. Entering the armory on either side, will be rooms 20x26, one for guns, and the other for baggage. Beyond these will be the drill room, a magnificent apartment 60x102, with a gallery running around its four sides. Over the gun and baggage rooms there will be a company room 20x35, and a dining room 20x35. The entire building will be neatly finished, The drill room will be made comfortable for immediate use, and next year, it is the expectation of the commissioners to make it more presentable. The armory will be ready for occupancy before the holidays.

The Gun Club.

The Gun Club held a practice shoot at the range Saturday afternoon with the following result:

J. Clutz	20
D. Reed	19
J. H. Hunt	23
F. A. Sharpnack	16
L. Shauf	19
L. A. Croy, (Canton)	15
Geo. Dobson	18
E. L. Arnold	21
C. L. McLain	19

Don't hawk, hawk. and blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

ECHOES OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Something About the Great Parades. Theatrical Attractions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Forty thousand six hundred and eighty, the number of men who marched from the Battery to Forty-ninth street in Saturday's great Republican demonstration, don't seem like many when it appears on paper, but to wait for five hours to see that number pass in files of twenty men one is impressed with the immensity of the affair. At 1 o'clock a heavy rain commenced, which threatened to last all day, and made many fear that the demonstration would not be a success numerically, but the rain checked no enthusiasm nor dampened the ardor of the hosts which turned out. New York never saw the like—it was a procession of business men who made it a matter of business to show that when a set of politicians take hold of a question that affects the industries, the business and the prosperity of the country, the American spirit is equal to the emergency, and ready to fight it out on its merits. Every branch of trade was represented, the banners were numerous and the inscriptions pointed.

This host, which, if bands and drum corps were counted, would number forty thousand marched the entire length of the route between a mass of people packed from the space on the street kept clear for their movement back to the buildings, which were themselves crowded at every window, and the roofs fringed with spectators, from whom went up one continuous roar, except at points where the campaign cries or patriotic songs went up in chorus of thousands of voices. The procession reached the grand stand about 2:30 and the last file passed at 7:30.

The Democratic display in the evening was designed to eclipse the efforts of the Republicans, and it was a mighty procession, but did not reach the number in the Republican line by about 20,000 and was strikingly lacking in enthusiasm. The awe inspired by the demonstration of the afternoon was evident.

Politics absorbs all other interests at present; the theatres wisely are holding back their best attractions until after the election. The most noticeable now on the boards are "The Yeoman of the Guard," Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera, at the Casino, and Joseph Jefferson with a very strong supporting company in Shakesperian drama, at the Fifth Avenue theatre; Lord Chumley with young Sothern in the title role at the Lyceum is drawing well, and Daly's excellent stock company playing "The Lottery of Love," as well as usual. "The Yeoman of the Guard" is not as popular as most of the Gilbert & Sullivan operas. The authors have affected a classical style of music that only possesses the virtue of being new, and one is sadly disappointed who goes there expecting the bright catching music that made their former operas so popular. "Our" Mary Anderson has returned and will open at Palmer's theater (formerly Wallack's) this week.

I was very much interested by a criticism overheard in a theater by a lady evidently a Canadian. The fine appearance of the men in the audience was being discussed with her companions. "How strange it seems," she said, "to see the gentlemen in full dress and the ladies wearing bonnets." "Oh dear," she exclaimed, a moment later, "that girl in the left-hand box is actually bowing to some one in the orchestra circle. How shocking." They evidently know better in Canada.

The good nature with which this campaign has been conducted has been a matter of general comment. Probably in no other country could such a condition of affairs exist without serious trouble. In this city there are three local tickets in the field in addition to the State and presidential tickets. Street demonstrations occur nightly, but there has been no outbreak besides the trifling little occurrence on Sixth avenue of Friday evening. Where else would it be possible for the chief executive of a great nation to be saluted upon the grand stand while reviewing a great procession with "oh-h-h pickle that smile." Thus the New York street gamin saluted Grover when he smiled upon the Democratic horde upon review.

J. V. R. S.

The Council.

The council held a short session last night. Mrs. Caroline McC. Everhard entered a protest against having any of the work performed in front of her property, ordered by the council. Referred. The only other business was the payment of the following bills:

City police, each	$ 50 00
J. Bamberger	45 00
C. Baatz	45 00
P. Phister	35 00
E. Snyder	6 62
Electric Light Co.	495 40
W. Castleman	19 82
M. A. Brown & Son	222 91
S. A. Conrad & Co.	20 25
P. Fuchs	65 90
J. R. White	95 00
Newstetter & Co.	1 50

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

Cheapest lots for sale in the city, corner of Mill and North streets. Inquire at West Side bakery.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigaters.

Mr. Chas. Jarvis had a set of buggy harness stolen Sunday, from his barn.

Henry Snyder, of this city has drawn a five hundred dollar piano.

The Busy Bees will meet at the home of Miss Mamie Brown next Saturday afternoon.

Before 7o'clock Tuesday morning, one hundred votes had been cast in the first ward.

Massillon coal is quoted at $2.80 per ton, in car load lots, at Toledo, and $3 75 per ton at retail.

Wayne county's potato shipment this year will reach about 50,000 bushels.—Wooster Republican.

The Episcopal dime society will meet at the home of Mrs. M. A. Brown, on Friday evening.

John B. Stands, of Canton, Edward Myers, of Massillon, and Jacob W. Bach, of Navarre, have been granted pensions.

Out of ten colored men in J. Wall's barber shop yesterday, only one ventured to express a preference for Cleveland.

The first fall session of the Industrial School will be held in the Hotel Conrad hall on Saturday afternoon. Teachers are badly needed.

Several large syndicate bets have been made in Massillon, but the largest private wager made by one man amounted to six hundred dollars.

The ladies of St. Paul's Evangelical church will hold a social to-morrow night at Mrs. Fred Albrecht's. All are cordially invited to attend.

Six young men from the office of the firm of Hess, Snyder & Co. cast their first presidential votes Tuesday morning. And every one was for Harrison.

The awning in front of Dielhenn's grocery caught fire, Saturday night, while the procession was passing. A few buckets of water extinguished it.

A curious cabbage is exhibited at F. W. Albrecht's, grown by John Hemperly at East Greenville. It has sixteen fully developed heads on a single stalk.

The little daughter of R. Klotz was run over by Volkmor's milk wagon Sunday, at the corner of Mill and Charles streets, but was not very badly injured.

The report circulated that the Junior Order of American Mechanics will organize November 14th is erroneous. The first meeting will be held November 23.

Leonard Hess has a turnip measuring thirty-two and one-half inches in circumference. No turnip stories will be acceptable this season unless they can beat this.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Schworm have issued unique invitations for their tenth wedding anniversary, on Monday evening, November 12, 1888, at 6 o'clock, at their residence No. 15 Chestnut street.

A not too legible note has been received by THE INDEPENDENT in which Lewis Hare, of North Lawrence, challenges J. Slicker to dig coal in a room or entry on a wager of one hundred dollars.

Mr. Geo. Spiegel will trundle Mr. Thomas Griffith around the business streets four times, on Saturday night. The Republicans will endeavor to have a drum corps to precede Mr. Spiegel in his perambulations.

An interesting children's service was held Sunday at St. Timothy's church. C. F. Balfour was the very efficient director. The children had the assistance of the organ, regular choir, and Joseph Ess upon the cornet.

Henry Ficht, who has recently removed from Massillon to Economy Penn., was in town Tuesday with two members of the Economist Society, very wealthy men. Russell & Co., have sold the society an engine to be used in the manufacture of brick.

William Davis, a miner employed at the Howells Coal Company's Pigeon Run mine was badly hurt by a fall of coal Monday morning. His arm is cut and he is severely injured, but will recover. He undertook the dangerous experiment of bearing in on a standing shot.

A shattered and broken letter box on the corner of Main and Erie streets led the first discoverers to suppose it to be the work of vandals. The penalty for such an offense is $5,000 fine and twenty years imprisonment. The reward is offered by the government of $500 for the conviction of the offender. It has been found that the damage was done by a cannon fire cracker in which there was dynamite. The sale of the big fire crackers and use of them should and could be stopped.

The ladies of the Methodist church have organized a Home Relief Society, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Julia Moore; secretary and treasurer, Miss Helen Johnston. Ward committees—first, Mrs. James Jacoby, Mrs. D. M. Merrill; second, Mrs. W. Graham, Mrs. Fred Shauf; third, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Uhlendorff, Miss Cynthia Merwin; fourth, Mrs. C. B. Allman, Mrs. Wm. Humberger. The teachers in the public schools of the several wards are earnestly requested to co-operate with the ward committees by reporting any necessitous cases that come to their notice in school.

Fred Neve's, the poor young man who attempted to commit suicide by shooting, Friday, in the country, is now semi conscious, and he may recover. Only one shot took serious effect. The cause as stated in the letter found in his pocket is doubt of his wife's faithfulness to him.

Messrs. August Malpue and Michael Gannon, two section hands on the Fort Wayne railroad, were severely injured Wednesday by being struck by a plank which extended from a car on an eastern bound train, west of the city. Malpue had his neck badly cut, while Gannon was injured internally. Dr. Ridenour, the attending physician, thinks the injuries received will not terminate fatally.

The New York Sun of Wednesday morning was the most wonderful newspaper in America. The errors were very few and on one page, arranged in tables easily comprehended, was the division of the electoral vote, the detailed vote by counties of New York, the composition of the State legislature, the representatives elected to the fifty-first congress, and summarized reports from almost every State in the Union.

On the Hotel Conrad register, under the date of Thursday, November 1, is the inscription, "G. Stone, Pittsburg," with the following words in another hand, "dead beat and thief. He stole a bed spread." Mr. Stone departed, as though he expected to return in a few minutes, Friday. But he never came back, and finally his room was entered and his "baggage" opened. It consisted of a large and neatly wrapped bundle, apparently full of samples, but really filled with sawdust and several large stones.

More slovenly news reports leave Canton than most cities of that size. Why facts should be so distorted is not evident. The only result is to lower the respect for the whole press. The Plain Dealer correspondent from that city telegraphed that four Canton men had endeavored to wager three thousand dollars on Cleveland, and had succeeded in getting only thirteen hundred taken. The truth is the Canton fellows had only seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the Massillonians had twice as much. The matter is not important, in itself, but the principle of sending out dishonest news should be condemned.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Wales is visiting Miss Allen, in Canton.

Miss Doda Cox, of Canton, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ricks have returned from New York.

Mrs. William H. Justus returned yesterday from a long visit with her daughter at Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. J. C. Reynolds, of Mattoon, Ill., visited Sunday at the residence of Mr. John Paul, on North Mill street.

The Misses Reinoehl and Miss Schlagel, of Canton, spent Saturday with Miss Mary Panyard, of this city.

E. A. Poole, the talented artist, left on Thursday for Buffalo, expecting to be absent several months.

Frank M. Atwater has gone to Canton, having accepted a position in the office of the J. H. McLain Machine Company.

Mr. George Pollock, a government clerk at Washington and a Republican came home to vote and hear the news.

Mr. John Malony and Miss Ella Ralston were married Tuesday, at the St. Joseph English Catholic parsonage, by Rev. Father Harks.

Mrs. S. P. Barnes was apprised Tuesday of the sudden death of her father, James Saint, of Sharpsburg, Pa., and left immediately for that city.

Mrs. George Phillips, of Middlebranch, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Brown, was called home Monday by the sickness of her grandchild.

Karl F. Miller, after casting a vote and assisting in the jollification, woke up this morning and, remembering that after all he is on the road for Dilworth Brothers, left town.

Messrs. William Volkmor and Ed. Gise, two of Massillon's most estimable young men, left Wednesday for Los Angelos, Cal., which place they intend to make their home. Their friends wish them success.

Mr. E. S. Woodburn, of Harrison county, is visiting friends and relatives in this city. Mr. Woodburn left Massillon some time in the '30's when the entire population west of the canal was limited to fifty, and Kendal was a separate town.

That air of abstraction and pleasant anticipation which for sometime has characterized Mr. Joseph Grapewine, the well known foreman of Reed & Co.'s No. 2 factory, is at last explained. There was a very pleasant wedding at the Empire Hotel, on Railroad street, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in which he figured as groom and Miss Helen McConnell as bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. O. W. Shettler of St. John's church. Only a very few know that the happy event took place, and now that it is out congratulations will pile on him thick and fast.

The fourth ward showed an increased vote of 56, the Republicans getting 10, Prohibitionist 5, and Democrats 41.

JOLLIFICATION!

This evening the Republicans of Massillon will go to Canton and participate in a formal jollification. The train will leave at 6:15, standard time. Fare, 25 cents. The faithful are expected to dye their hats a deep, deep red, and fall in. Watch to-morrow's paper for other information regarding the jollification.

A SPONTANEOUS OUTBURST OF THE PEOPLE.

Who Express their Joy in Every Manner Known to Man, and Are Not Worn out Yet.

"O such a day,
So fought, so followed, and so fairly won." * * *

Every business, except that of printing newspapers, stopped in this town yesterday, and when the population was not surrounding the bulletins in THE INDEPENDENT windows, it got up processions and marched and marched, and never ceased to march. Early in the morning a procession of eight hundred men with banners and uniformed drum corps visitedne arly every big factory in the city, and gave a serenade. Russell & Co., and the Massillon City Mills attached monstrous steam whistles to their boilers that poured awful blasts of sound over the town which sent a shiver down to one's toes. From the other end of the city the rolling mill fog horns and quarry whistles sent a sympathetic answer. Then every other whittle pitched in, and such choruses of noise arose that the sound was carried to Canton. And the same thing was being done there. Anybody who would climb to a high roof and listen could hear the Canton acclamations eight miles away.

The express companies caught the excitement. The three companies doing business in this city got all their wagons and horses into line, decorated in the height of the prevailing style. Into the wagons they packed thirty drummers and started the rounds.

But in the evening, the harder it rained the noisier the joy. Everybody was out. Those lovely campaign hats came out in sanguinary trimmings. It was contagious, and even the Democrats helped in the fun. One youth who had been worshipping Gambrinus pretty regularly, had a rooster on a pole, and insisted upon pushing through the crowd, howling for Cleveland. Mr. John Fields stopped work, donned a star spangled banner coat, wrapped his dog Schneider in an American flag, and started out to see the town. Mr. Jake Walls secured the horns of a big Texas steer, mounted them on a pole, and insisted on wandering through the mud in the middle of the street howling like mad. The McKinley drum corps paraded the business streets with tireless persistence. The young fellows with watchman's rattles could be heard everywhere. Showers of rockets and hundreds of packs of crackers were going off every moment.

Towards 8 o'clock, in the midst of a pouring rain, the swell of the approaching Harmonia band could be heard in the distance, and the word was passed that Russell & Co. were sending up material to give the fun another impetus. Nearer and nearer the band was heard, then a traction engine with whistle screaming turned around the corner of Erie street, with five old threshing machines each saturated with a barrel of oil, in tow. At every street intersection a machine was dropped, and men with torches touched them off. Louder and louder the band played, higher and higher the flames rose, and all the while the telegraph operators were picking off the news that Indiana would fall into line.

It was a wonderful and glorious night, and as the happy Republican hosts were shouting in the streets below, a blinking gas flame sent sickly rays through a gangrenous green globe in the hall of the Young Men's Democratic club, where an abject and morose crowd of young fellows mourned over the shortness of life and the especial brevity of Democratic administration. Perhaps they were the ones who bet even money on Cleveland's election at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, because Cal. Brice sent out a bulletin saying, "The country is ours!" Who knows?

M. P.—A New Discovery.

Weakened and deranged livers, stomachs and bowels should never be acted upon by irritants like common pills, bran, etc. Mile's Pills cures liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a new method. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Log Cabins were not hot-houses and the people who dwelt in them were not hot-house growths. They were a hardy, healthy generation and the remedies used were simple preparations of roots and herbs, reproduced in Warner's Log Cabin Remedies and Warner's "Tippecanoe" the great stomach tonic.

CONCERNING NEWSPAPERS.

How The Daily Independent Went on Wednesday.

This is a great season for news, and THE INDEPENDENT'S extra labors are more than compensated by the knowledge that the extra editions were fully appreciated, overselling all the other papers combined. The sale of all Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburg papers numbered five hundred and ninety-five copies, while the number of INDEPENDENTS sold was three thousand and fifty, without counting the returns from Navarre, Canal Fulton, Zoar, Wilmot and many other small towns where bundles were sent and the sales not yet reported. The 5 o'clock morning edition was issued six hours before any other newspaper reached the city, and at that time when most good people were peacefully sleeping, a little army of thirty-seven newsboys was making the air hideous in the Independent Company's circulating shed. The enterprising little fellows made their way from door to door, and as most families can testify, gave them the news before breakfast. It contained special dispatches almost to the moment of going to press and the first definite announcement of Harrison's election. The second edition was issued at 10 a. m., and sold as rapidly as the papers could be printed. It was the intention to issue only three editions, but at 2 o'clock the news came in so favorably that a 2.30 edition was printed, with the same commercial result. At 4 p. m. the regular subscribers' edition was sent out and placed on the streets.

A few words as to news: The dispatches received by THE INDEPENDENT came either from special correspondents which this paper had in New York, Columbus and Cincinnati, or were the regular bulletins. Early Tuesday evening two quite prominent Democrats entered a violent protest against the posting of bulletins showing bright Republican prospects, insisting upon it that the telegrams were being distorted, probably thinking so because Mr. Cal. Brice was telegraphing wordr of a different nature. To a newspaper aiming to serve the public, and desiring only to present the facts concerning the late election, without color, this most unjust and ungenerous charge was not taken in a kindly spirit. The result shows that THE INDEPENDENT window bulletins and published reports need no certificate of authenticity, and the gentlemen who fancy that their channels of information are superior to those of an institution whose business it is to secure the news, are hereby advised that four years hence it will be much safer for them to wager their money upon INDEPENDENT bulletins than those of Cal. Brice or any other Democratic chairman. County returns were sent in by special correspondents in every precinct.

The three R's brought Regret, Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

Shortly before election some one left a miserable little owl in a box, where it was found, as was the intention of the anonymous giver, by W. O. Bean. The following brilliant note accompanied the gift: "W. O. Bean:—Here is a specimen. What is it? Give it a name. Handle it with care as it is an orphan, and as you deal with it so you shall be dealt with. I have been missing some chickens lately. It lies between you and this thing. If Harrison is elected I will call for him, and woe be unto you if harm befalls him." Mr. Bean is now looking for the donor.

ROYAL

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St. N. Y. 5-48t-o-r-p-nc-ori

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for nearly 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.—2-19

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See our Bargains in Silverware, Violin Strings, Umbrellas and Razors. Spectacles correctly fitted to the eye.

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Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Is larger this fall than ever before, comprising everything in the line of Hatters and Furnishers. Don't fail to see our immense stock, where will be found all the latest shapes in Silk, Derby and Crush Hats. A full line of fall and winter underwear, Hosiery, Wool Shirts, Star Shirt Waists for boys. The best 50c shirt in the world. Sole agents for the world renowned Knox and Youman Hats.

SPANGLER & WADE.

Facts Worth Mentioning.

We are showing the Finest, Largest and Best Selected Stock of Footwear ever shown in Massillon.

SCHWORM & SUHR,

The Reliable Boot and Shoe Dealers,

22 South Erie Street, - - - MASSILLON, O.

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HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

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IN THE MOUNTAINS.

O'CONNOR POWER'S TRIP TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Through a Region Abounding in Lofty Peaks, Rushing Streams, Dark Forests, Quiet Glades, Wonderful Vistas and Deep Canyons.

[Special Correspondence.]

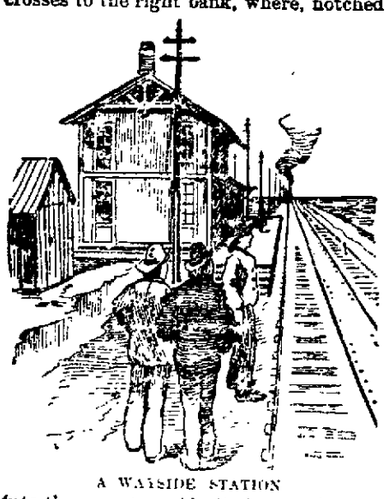
NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—I have spent the summer months in traveling through several provinces of the Dominion of Canada, a country remarkable for the great extent and variety of its natural resources and its charming scenery. I was much interested in the new settlements on the prairie which I visited for the purpose of ascertaining how far the northwest is adapted for settlers coming from Europe, and having devoted many weeks to this inquiry, I determined to go still further west, and at a small station called Wa-

NEARING THE ROCKIES

pella on the Canadian Pacific railway I pursued my journey to Vancouver and the Pacific. Our route lay across the prairie for about 700 miles, passing through Calgary, the center of the ranch country before we entered the gap of the Rocky mountains. We stopped at Banff, which is famous for its hot springs, and the site of the Canadian National park, a reservation twenty-six miles long by ten miles wide. It is at this point that the sublime scenery of the mountains reveals itself to the traveler going westward. From the gap to Vancouver, a distance of 582 miles, the scenery of the mountain, lake and woodland forms one unbroken chain of beauty. Its varied grandeur dazzles and tires the eye while it fills the soul with images bright, glorious and imperishable. It was 5.30 in the morning when the cars pulled up at the station, and as it was the queen's birthday there was quite a number of holiday makers, who had boarded the train at various points during the night, and who alighted here, as well as some invalids who mounted a wagon destined for "The Sanitarium." The springs are about two miles from the station and several hundred feet higher up the mountain. They are surrounded by a few small shanties, which are used as hotels and which sheltered a score or so of visitors. An equal number might be counted at "The Sanitarium," lower down in the village, but the accommodation provided in all these places was of the rudest description. The Canadian Pacific railway has, however, opened a hotel, the arrangements of which are good. The more important springs have been improved by the government and picturesque bathing houses have been erected and placed under the care of attendants. From early morning till the shades of night shut out everything from our view we passed, on leaving Banff, through scenery of the most magnificent character, innumerable lakes and waterfalls, glaciers, snow capped peaks and wooded heights, towering in some places for more than a mile above us, with a wild and turbulent river—the Kicking Horse—running below us for a long distance, and which, in the windings of the track, we crossed and recrossed no less than seventeen times.

* * *

The scenery of the Rockies was grand, but that of the Selkirks was indescribably beautiful. A little way up the Beaver, within sight of a long line of the higher peaks of the Selkirks, the line crosses to the right bank, where, notched



A WAYSIDE STATION

into the mountain side, it rises at the rate of 116 feet to the mile, and the river is left 1,000 feet below, appearing as a silver thread winding through the forested valley. Mount Carroll towers a mile and a quarter above the railway in almost vertical height, its numberless pinnacles piercing the clouds. Towards evening we skirted the shores of Lake Shuswap, along which the line threads its zigzag way for a distance of fifty miles. The hills rise from its banks to a prodigious height, richly and densely covered with tall trees, among which huge cedars, pines and the slender silver birch were distinguishable. Several parts of the lake reminded me of Lucerne, in Switzerland; but Shuswap has nothing to borrow from Lucerne in point of beauty, and it seems to me to excel it in sublimity as well as magnitude. On the night that we sped along its shores there was one element of glory wanting to complete the loveliness of the scene. The moon, which was high in the heavens, struggled ineffectually to free herself from the thick, dark clouds which enveloped her, and which robbed the blue lake and the verdant valleys below of her sweet silver light.

As we descended towards the coast our route lay, for a good part of the way, along the banks of the Frazer river, and through a valley of abundant and luxuriant vegetation, with wooded mountains on each side, such as we had passed through the day before, but with fewer snowcaps; and there was greater variety of life and movement along the line. We passed several villages or encampments of Chinese laborers employed on the railway, and were much struck with the miserable character of the tents and hovels in which they dwelt, as well as by the fact that they appeared to be all exactly of the same size (short and compactly made), and that they were so much alike in feature and dress as to be quite indistinguishable one from another. The old government road is visible from the cars all along the Frazer and Thompson valleys. Twisting and turning about the cliffs it comes down to the river side in some places, and in others it is forced to a height of a thousand feet above the river, and is pinned by seemingly slender sticks to the face of a gigantic precipice. Indians are seen on projecting rocks down at the water's edge, spearing salmon or scooping them out with dip nets, and in sunny spots the salmon are drying on poles. The railway passes Kamloop's lake, shooting through tunnel after tunnel, and then the valley shuts in and the scarred and rugged mountains frown upon us again, and for hours we wind along their sides looking down upon a tumbling river, now close beside us and again lost in a valley far below. At Yale the gorge ends and the river windens out, but we never get away from the mountains. A gleaming white cone rises from the southeast. It is Mount Baker, 60 miles away and 14,000 feet above us. Port Moody, at the head of Burrard inlet, was for a time the terminus of the railway. From here to Vancouver the railway now follows the south shore of the inlet, and the outlook from the cars speading along is most picturesque. Snow tipped mountains, beautiful in form and color, rise opposite and are vividly reflected in the mirror like waters. Following down the shore for half an hour, we reach Vancouver, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway.

I found comfortable quarters in a fine hotel, equal to any of the hostelries I had seen in the east, and its situation on high ground affords a charming view of the new city and the surrounding country. Far away to the southeast the ever visible Mount Baker shows its crystal cone. At the north, and rising directly from the sea, is a beautiful group of the Cascade mountains. Looking towards the west over the straits of Georgia, are the dark, blue mountains of Vancouver island, and at the southwest beyond Frazer river is the Olympic range. The city is new; only one or two of its many buildings were here two years ago; a forest stood here then, but it has now a population of more than 5,000, which is rapidly increasing. All of the earlier houses were built of wood, but now many solid structures of brick and stone are going up, and while

THE KOOTENAY VALLEY.

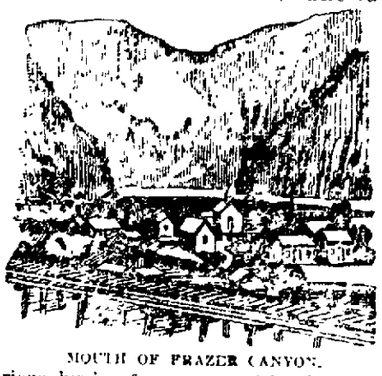
the public authorities are clearing the ground to make room for more, there is a brisk time in real estate transactions. Down at the water's edge are long wharves where steamships from China and Japan, from California, Puget Sound and Alaska are discharging or taking in cargoes, and at the warehouses are lines of railway cars loading for the east with teas, silks, seal skins, fish, fruit and many other commodities.

* * *

After spending a day and a night in Vancouver I crossed the Straits of Georgia to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. We had a delightful sail of about seven hours through a beautiful archipelago. Victoria is charmingly situated, with a genial climate, which has been compared to that of the south of England, and a prosperous population, notwithstanding its quiet, old world habits and demeanor. Strolling through the city on the first evening of my arrival I was much impressed with the illusion that the snow capped mountains on the other side of the straits formed not only a part of the island, but of the city itself, so near did they appear to be at the end of one of the principal streets. Nothing could bring home to one a fuller conception of the height and bulk of the Olympian range than the fact that its mighty presence filled all the intervening space of some fifty miles of land and sea, and made one feel at that distance as if drawn within touch of its awful immensity.

* * *

The physical features of British Columbia preclude the idea that it is suitable for colonization on any large scale, the amount of arable land, compared to the whole surface, being comparatively small. It is not a country for the agriculturist, but for the miner, the lumberman, and the fisherman it is one of the richest countries on the surface of the globe. It needs, however, an abundant influx of capital to open up its natural treasures, which are hidden away in its dense forests, or buried in its deep valleys and untrodden solitudes. To the sportsman and the tourist it is a perfect paradise. The sportsman has his choice of easy shooting in the more settled districts, where va-



MOUTH OF FRAZER CANYON.

rious kinds of grouse, prairie chickens, quails, ducks, snipe and geese abound, with the common deer; or, if he loves hard sport, the mountain goat, mountain sheep, caribou, elk, and bears, both black and grizzly, will give him ample opportunity to prove his prowess and endurance. The tourist who is a lover of natural scenery will have to concentrate together in his mind all that he has hitherto seen, both in the old world and the new, to find a parallel for the matchless combination of rugged grandeur and peaceful loveliness which he will gaze upon for the first time when, with rapturous emotion, he passes through this wonderful land.

O'CONNOR POWER.

CATHOLIC

CONSECRATION OF RIGHT REV. BRENDEL JOHN S. FOLEY

TO THE BISHOPRIC OF DETROIT BY CARDINAL GIBBONS,

Assisted by Three Archbishops, Nineteen Bishops and One Hundred Priests—Ceremonies of Wondrous Pomp and Splendor—Magnificent Music—Almost Divine Strains by the Choir—The Sermon Preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, from 20th Chapter of Acts, 28 Verse.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 5.—The Right Rev. John S. Foley, Bishop of Detroit, was consecrated yesterday at the cathedral. The ceremonies attending the event were characterised by all the pomp and splendor usual to such occasions in the Catholic church, and were participated in by the Cardinal, three archbishops, nineteen bishops and about one hundred priests, twenty-five of the latter coming from the Detroit diocese. The archbishops present were Ryan, of Philadelphia; Elder, of Cincinnati; and Oebrun, of Halifax. The bishops were: Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Chatard, of Indiana; O'Reilly, of Massachusetts; Phelan, of Pittsburg; O'Hara, of Scranton; Morty, of Dakota; Becker, of Savannah; Ryan, of Buffalo; Conroy, of New York; Borgess, late bishop of Detroit; Keane, of Richmond; Karn, of Wheeling; Watterson, of Columbus; Wodham, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Curtis, of Delaware; McGovern, of Harrisburg; Ludder, of Syracuse; Rodamacher, of Nashville, and Burke, of Cheyenne. There were also present a delegation of twenty-five prominent Catholic laymen from Detroit. Admission to the cathedral was by card, and an hour before the services began every available seat was occupied.

Preceding the services there was a religious procession from the Archiepiscopal residence to the church. The officers of the Ceremonies Celebrant of Mass and Consecrator, Cardinal Gibbons; Assistant Consecrators, Bishops Laughlin and Wodham; Assistant Priest, Very Rev. A. Magnien, Deacons, Rev. M. J. Dempsey of Detroit, and Rev. Edward Kelly of Chicago, Chaplains to Bishop Foley, Father Thomas J. Broyderick of Baltimore, and James F. Mackin of Washington; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Edward Duffy.

The ritual pertaining to the consecration of a Bishop was followed without variation. The apostolic commission appointing Mr Foley Bishop of Detroit, was read and the Cardinal administered the oath. Bishop Foley was then examined upon questions of faith, after which he prostrated himself upon the altar and his head was anointed with holy oil. The Bishop was then presented the crozier and ring, following which Bishop Foley made his offering of two ornamented loaves of bread and two little casks of wine.

The last act of the consecration was the placing of the mitre with the Bishophood. The music was of a very high order. The choir numbered eighty voices. The principals being selected from the Cathedral church that of St. Martin's church of which the Bishop has long been pastor. The mass was Gounods "St. Cecelia." Whilst the new Bishop was approaching the other the choir sang "Ecce Fidelis Servous Et Prudens" and during the ceremony was also rendered "Andante Religioso" "Emitte Spiritum" "Alma Verga" and the "Te Deum" and as the procession left the Cathedral Gounod's march chorus "Viva Leone" was given.

The seminerian's choir which was stationed in the sanctuary consisted of sixty voices. It chanted the Introit Hallelujah and Litany of the Saints.

The sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. He took for his text the Acts of the Apostles, 20th chapter, 28th verse: "Take heed to yourselves and the whole flock wherein the Holy Ghost has placed you Bishops to rule the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." The preacher drew a comparison between earthly and spiritual rulers. The one took cognizance of outward actions only, the other was a dominion of the intellect and heart.

The order of the Episcopacy is the highest in the church of a holy, he said. Everything above it was solely of jurisdiction. In urging the honor and obedience that are due to the pope as the head of the head of the Episcopate, Archbishop Ryan said: We have recently seen how wonderful and universal was the tribute paid to the present grea occupant of the chair of Peter by the whole world. Even now without armies to back him he is honored by the kings of the earth as representing a power stronger than that armies, a power which they cannot, dare not defy.

We know the secret of that power, but the outside world not acknowledging it as of divine institution, calls it by various names. Thus an English prostetant periodical, the London Standard, speaking of the recent visit of the German Emperor to the Pope says. "It is not displeasing to see these great military monarchs with so many trumpets before, and such vast material force behind compelled to tread with a power absolutely non-material, obliged to acknowledge that a sovereignty may be real, though it is powerless except for its sway over the minds and imaginations of mankind. The papacy is fighting unconsciously the battle of all the world." The archbishop went on to argue the divinity of this power of the church. It was a power which seemed intangible, and yet it served to force the great Kaiser to the side of the sovereign, who had neither armies nor lands, who ruled by the superior right of thought. The outside world recognized the papacy not only as a great religious power, but as a great moral power to protect the liberties of all men against physical force.

Bishop Foley will pontificate at St. Martin's on next Sunday, and leave for Detroit on November 22d.

A HOUSE PULLED.

A Cincinnati Man Claims to Have Been Swindled.

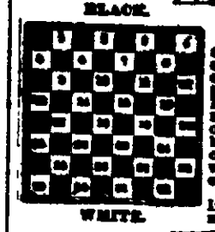
NEW YORK, November 5.—David J. House, twenty-five years old, the manager of the House Electric Company, has been arrested on a requisition and arraigned at the Jefferson Market police court. Dr. J. V. Hurley, of Cincinnati, complained that House defrauded him of $4,500 last month, by selling him watered stock. Assistant District Attorney Thomas and Detective Ryan, both of Cincinnati, were in court, and Judge Ford ordered House to be delivered over to them.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, Boston.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 68 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

BLACK.



WHITE.

REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12. The White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over each of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it!!

Blacks always move first. In case "Our Column" does not appear address the Ed.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

November 3, 1888.

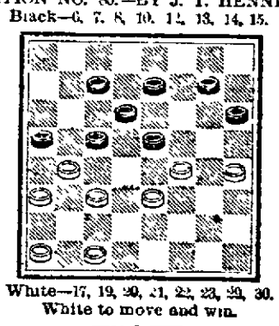
We have received a copy of "Anderson's Second Edition" (just out of press) from the publishers, Messrs. Dick & Fitzpatrick, and upon examination find it contains all the corrections on the original edition of 1882. The play is very neatly arranged and all improved play is marked with a (*) thus assisting the player in selecting new lines of play. It has 168 pages, bound in cloth, and gives from 20 to 30 variations on each different opening. Previous to this valuable publication, "Anderson's Second Edition" could not be had for less than $10.00, and at that price was very scarce. The publishers have shown excellent taste in the make-up of the work, which will be mailed to any address for $1.50 by addressing the editor. It is deserving of a wide and cordial reception from all admirers of the game.

You Can't Come It, Charley.

Our Kansas City correspondent writes: "In my last letter I stated a match was being played between Ajeeb and Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick, but it was incorrect. Arrangements were about satisfactorily completed when the Professor discovered that he was about to play the most eminent exponent of draughts in the world (Charles Francis Barker), and, knowing he was not the equal of Barker, declined the liberal proposition. I have one of Barker's Match-Game Books which contains a picture of the American champion, and succeeded in meeting a gentleman at the museum who resembled the picture in every particular. Had Mr. Barker worked his points properly he might have won a great deal of money, but his selfishness got the better of him; he would rather die than lose a single game."

William Rees, of Emporia, Kan., wrote us asking "how good a game can the Ajeeb play?" This was previous to hearing that Barker was pulling the wires. We wrote him that it was only a "scrub" who was conducting it. Confident of success, he visited Kansas City and played the supposed Turk, and now writes us from Emporia, Kan.: "I have tackled Ajeeb, and lost four and drew four games and the draws were the most difficult I ever played in my life. Of course we are handicapped by having to stand, and the men looking like queens in chess. Also, he always moves first with white men. However, the player is an expert, and you were terribly off in saying he was a 'scrub.' Who is running it, anyhow?"

POSITION NO. 85.—BY J. T. HENNIGAN.
Black—6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.



White—17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30.
White to move and win.

GAME NO. 81.—"LAIRD AND LADY."

By Mr. Harry Stevens, of Emporia, Kan., demonstrating a draw for 1-6 at fifteenth move. Janvier's Anderson and the leading draught experts of the world claim there is no draw for black after 1-6. Providing the play given below stands the "test" it will correct the play of Anderson, which has been considered sound for over forty years. The *A. C. R.* devoted much valuable space to this game and has credited Mr. Fred Omelay, of Hudson, Mich., with showing a sound draw. Mr. Zach Brogan, of Leavenworth, Kan., takes exception to Mr. Omelay's draw and has furnished play which substantiates his claim. Our valued critics are earnestly requested to give the following analysis undivided attention.

11..15	25..21	12..16(b	15..10(c	8..11
23..19	10..17	24..20	7..14	12.. 8
8..11	21..14	16..19	27..23	*)10..15
22..17	15..18	31..26	18..27	26..31
9..13	29..25	6..10(*	32.. 7	*)11 -16
17..14	1.. 6	15.. 6	3..10	Drawn.
20..17	19..15(a	2.. 9	20..16	H. Stevens
11..14	4.. 8	22..15	14..18(*	correct-
6..10	26..22	9..13	26..12	ing Anderson.

Variation a.

24..20	14.. 9	19..15	14.. 9	20..11
13..22	5..23	10..19	7..10	19..23
25..18	27..18	13..14	9.. 5	Drawn.
6..10	3.. 8	11..15	12..16	Tonar.

Variation b.

Pancoast and Stevens here correct Drummond by—

6..10	22..15	13..17	8..11	*)9..13
15.. 6	11..18	31..26	19..15	Drawn.
2.. 9	24..19			

(c) Hodgson in game 42, *A. C. R.*, tries to win by:

26..22	28..24	24..19	25..21(d	27.. 9
19..23	5.. 9	9..14	18..25	31..18

But continue:

22..27(e	6.. 2	20..16	31..27	Drawn.
8..11	25..29	15..31	27..23	Zach
9.. 6	2.. 6	6..22	17..14	Brogan.
7..10	11..15	31..27	3.. 7	

(d) Macdonald, *Checkerist*, game 349, tries to win by:

15..10	14..17	22..15	11..18	10.. 6

But continue:

7..10	10..14	17..22	22..25	Stayman
6.. 2	2.. 6	25..21	Drawn	& Brogan

(*) Only move.

(e) Again continue 9-6 and we have Mr. Fred Omelay's play for a draw which is:

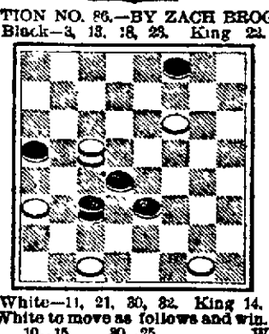
9.. 6	8..11	2..11	22..26	16..11
18..23	10..15(f	18..22	30..16	Drawn.
6.. 2	11..18	11..15	26..29	Omelay.

(f) In another variation he again varies thus:

2.. 6	7..14	9..14	29..25	Drawn.
11..15	6.. 9	25..29	16..11	Omelay.
19..10	14..18	30..16	g)25..22	*A. C. R.*

(g) The game is now abandoned as drawn at the most critical stage. Below we have the position which will prove of interest to our many readers.

POSITION NO. 86.—BY ZACH BROGAN.
Black—3, 13, 18, 23. King 22.



White—11, 21, 30, 32. King 14.
White to move as follows and win.

14..10	10..15	30..25	W. wins.
23..25	25..22(h		Zach Brogan.

(h) Another slight deviation is:

18..22	21..17	25..21	15..19	W. wins.

GAME NO. 82.—"DYKE." BY C. W. UMSTED.

11..15	30..26	b)6..10	27..24(2(3	8.. 9
22..17	4.. 8	23..16	11..15	25..21
15..19	22..18	10..17	18..11	9..13
24..15	9..13	21..14	9..18	27..24
10..19	18..14	13..19	24..15	18..23
23..26	13..22	31..27	7..16	24..15
12..19	25..18	1.. 6	15..10	23..30
26..23	8..12	23..25(1	16..19	21..17
8..11	a)27..23	6.. 9	32..27	Drawn.

Variation 1.

27..24	6..10	15.. 8	17..22	15..11
19..23(4	19..15	8..12	24..20	7..16
26..19	10..17	18..15	22..26	Drawn.

Variation 2.

27..23	2.. 6	27..24	9..27	26..23
11..16	32..27	11..15	24..15	15..30
25..21(c	7..11	16..11	27..31	B. wins.

Variation 3.

25..21	9..18	21..14	16..20	26..16
11..15	27..23	2.. 6	27..23	9..18
16..11	7..16	32..27	6.. 9	Drawn.

Variation 4.

11..15	24..15	2..18	18..27	5.. 9
23..11	6..10	26..23	31..27	
7..16	14.. 7			Drawn.

Variation 5.

23..27	7..11	5..17	9..14	5..14
16..20	16..7	25..21	18.. 9	27..23
32..16				Drawn.

(a) This is the first time I have ever seen this move played. It was played by Mr. C. H. Freeman against Dr. Schaefer in the Providence and New York team-match.

(b) Dr. Schaefer's reply to 27-23 was 11-16—regular book. I consider 6-10 at this point the strongest move.—C. W. U.

Superstition of a Speculator.

"It's very curious," remarked a speculator, the other day, "what a strong influence little things exert over some men. Now, there is Charlie ——, of the board of trade, one of the sharpest traders on the floor; a man who sells by the hundred thousand, and buys in the same extravagant quantity. I know for a fact that for years past he has made it a rule to sell short on wheat every spring, and sell big, too. But he never changes from the bear to the bull side until he sees a certain lilac bush out on the west side burst into bloom. The very first day he sees a flower out on that particular bush he goes onto the floor and sells right and left, and keeps it up. This he has done so regularly for some years past that it is a common remark on 'change at these times that 'Charlie's lilac bush is in bloom.' What is more curious, too, is that he hasn't made a mistake for years past. It's been a perfect mascot for him. No, I won't tell you where the bush is, but he passes by it every day on his way down town, and I tell you he watches it closely, too. Lots of the boys have tried to find out where it is located, but there are hundreds of lilac bushes along the street, and he isn't fool enough to give it away.

"And I know of another queer case, too," continued the speculator. "My typewriter, a woman of about 40 years of age, has some particular thing that she watches on her way down town in the morning, and, as a curious matter of fact, that woman will walk into the office, sit down at her desk, write out a prediction of the course of the day's markets, and then put it away. It comes true, too—that's the curious part of it. She will not tell how she does it, but for weeks past she named the market's erratic course accurately. Do I ever trade on her prediction? Well, not often. You know I don't believe in those things. But it's mighty curious, to say the least, isn't it?"—Chicago Herald.

Grit as Well as Pluck.

It is desirable that we should have grit as well as pluck—a power to endure, resist, take the blows and still persist and press forward. Pluck is the quality of pitching in; grit is the quality of not backing out. Now, we do not expect every one to have both grit and pluck; but every one ought to have one or the other; and so the community, or the society, or, as we have a habit of saying, the commonwealth, shall have both. I am inclined to think that, personally, I am decidedly lacking in pluck. I am a natural coward. I have the pluck simply to own up my pucklessness. When you set before me a new enterprise, I am always afraid to embark in it. But once in, I have grit. I can stick to a job of work; and when I fight I always intend to win. But I wish I were also plucky. Do we not generally admire what we have not, and rather depreciate what we have?

I admire pluck, and don't know whether I admire grit or not. I have a little friend who is a little over four feet tall, and he has a little head and little features, but he bristles up at a touch, or a word, or an imagination. If he fancies a slight, in a moment he snarls, and jumps, and shows he isn't afraid of all creation. So he is not. He is bramful of pluck. But he lacks grit. He pitches in and then sneaks out. Of two generals you will be sure to find one good at an assault, the other good at a siege. Sometimes one is most useful, sometimes the other.—M. Maurice, M. D., in Globe-Democrat.

The Very Useful Cent.

Pennies, so long despised in the south and west, are now demanded by those sections so eagerly that the Philadelphia mint, the only one manufacturing minor coins, cannot keep up with the demand. Three million pennies were made at the mint last month, but if double that number had been produced it is probable they could at once have been placed in circulation. With the influx of common, vulgar copper pennies in the extravagant west and the aristocratic south, there is a drop in the general prices, particularly of small articles. This, while benefiting the buyers, will also do good to merchants by increasing consumption to a very decided extent. Pennies are very good things, particularly if one has enough of them, and their widespread introduction all over the United States, though rather late in coming, now seems assured.—Trade Reporter.

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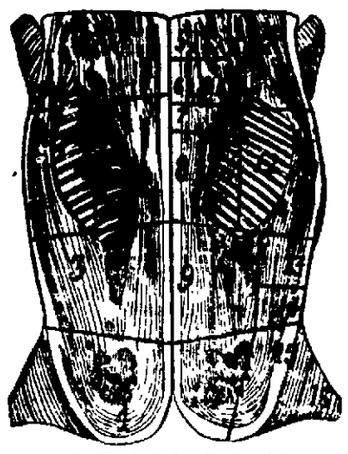
Model Sides of Bacon, as Rated by the Most Important English Markets—The Best Quality of Pigs for Bacon Curing Purposes.

In a recent issue of American Cultivator attention is called to the illustration here reproduced, a glance at which gives an idea of those parts of the pig which are of the highest value on the English bacon markets. It also gives a clear idea of the best quality of pigs for bacon curing purposes for the British trade.



MODEL SIDES OF BACON

The following are the current prices per pound in England for the parts, as numbered in the illustration To reduce the figures to American currency let each penny be called the equivalent of 2 cents:

1. Streaky quarter	11d.
2. Rib quarter	11d
3. Middle quarter	8½d.
4. Ham quarter	8½d.
5. End of neck	7½d.
6. Middle of neck	8½d.
7. Thick back and sides	10d.
8. Prime back and ribs	11d.
9. Loin	10d.
10. Fillet	10d.
11. Shoulder	6d.
12. Prime streaky	11d.
13. Thin streaky	8½d.
14. Flank	6½d.
15. Middle of gammon	11d.
16. Knuckle of gammon	7d.
17. Fore end	6d.

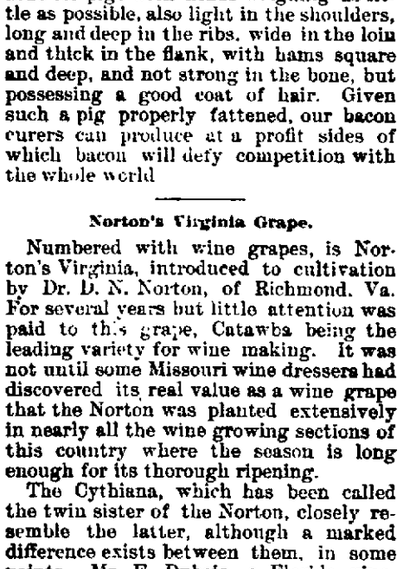
An English writer, in explaining the illustration, says:

For brevity's sake we will take the left hand side of bacon, this being divided into five parts, and it will be observed that the most valuable parts are the streaky and the rib quarters, numbered 1 and 2, and that the middle quarter and ham quarters, Nos. 3 and 4, are of less value, while No. 17, the shoulder or fore end, is worth only six pence per pound, or only little more than half the value of the second part of the pig, and only a little more than two-thirds of the value of the third portion, the loin and ham, or, as the latter is called in the trade, the gammon. If to this be added the fact that the heads of the pigs are valued at from one pence to two pence per pound, one can understand why the bacon curer asks for pigs with heads weighing as little as possible, also light in the shoulders, long and deep in the ribs, wide in the loin and thick in the flank, with hams square and deep, and not strong in the bone, but possessing a good coat of hair. Given such a pig properly fattened, our bacon curers can produce at a profit sides of which bacon will defy competition with the whole world

Norton's Virginia Grape.

Numbered with wine grapes, is Norton's Virginia, introduced to cultivation by Dr. D. N. Norton, of Richmond, Va. For several years but little attention was paid to this grape, Catawba being the leading variety for wine making. It was not until some Missouri wine dressers had discovered its real value as a wine grape that the Norton was planted extensively in nearly all the wine growing sections of this country where the season is long enough for its thorough ripening.

The Cythiana, which has been called the twin sister of the Norton, closely resemble the latter, although a marked difference exists between them, in some points. Mr. E. Dubois, a Florida vineyardist, in Florida Fruit Grower, says: The juice of the Norton, when fermented on the husk, makes here a dark red wine of much body and color and of pleasant bouquet, without that caffeine flavor existing in the Norton wine from Ohio and Missouri. The Cythiana makes a still darker wine with at least as much body. The Cynthiana wine properly fermented compares favorably with fine imported Burgundy, and if turned into port none of the European grapes cultivated in California and used for that purpose can compare with it. The Norton and Cynthiana grapes fermented together make a first class claret.



NORTON'S VIRGINIA.

The Norton wine, owing to its high percentage of taunin, possesses great medicinal properties and is particularly valuable for dysentery and diseases of the bowels. Both grapes are now recognized by all experienced grape growers as the most trustworthy and the best wine grapes in America, and will add that they are the most valuable grapes for Florida. They will thrive in almost any kind of soil, and while in a high level ground they will bear immense crops, on a hillside, not so steep, the yield will be lighter, but the quality of the fruit much superior, imparting its superiority to the wine.

The president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' association believes that the only secret in storing apples is to have a cellar that is sufficiently dry and cool. Some growers of late years affirm that apples keep best in a cold but moist cellar.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES OF DRESSES FOR THE LITTLE GIRLS.

How to Make Over Suits Acceptably—Blouse Kilted Suits—Winter Dresses for Girls. Other Information for the Guidance of Mothers.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Nov 1.—Dresses for little girls are not so quaint as they were last season, and it is not easy to say whether they are prettier now than they were or vice versa. The fact is that children can't help looking pretty in anything to those who love them, and I plead guilty to that soft indictment, for I do love them from the time they get their eyes open until they go to college and the young ladies' boarding schools. I think little girls are sweeter, prettier and altogether lovelier, but I like boys best in spite of me, and the more boyish they are the better I like them. I like to have them come and half strangle or smother me with their rough embraces and ask in the same breath for five cents or a piece of pie, and I always did find more grace to put up with their demands for string and pieces of cloth for boat sails and kite tails than the gentler requests for "scraps to make Arethusa a dress" from the girls.

MADE OVER SUITS.

Yet there never was a boy born into this world of woe who could creep right into the middle of his father's heart as his dainty little sister can Funny, isn't it?

* * *

I had a little boy once who used to wear blue knickerbockers, red stockings and long golden curls, and who was as pretty as a picture, but boy from head to foot, and he made a perfect but willing slave of me. After all day of constant going and coming, risking his neck every five minutes, and teasing me out of sundry dimes, for we didn't have pennies where I then lived, he would, when night came and he had had his bath, say, "Mamma, if you will take me in your lap I'll tell you a story 'bout a great big giant wif free heads."

I would say, "Come along, then," and sit down in a big rocking chair, and he would climb into my lap and nearly break my neck with a hug, and then cuddle down comfortably, and then, as if his duty called, begin:

"Once there was a great big giant wif free heads and he lived in a big woods—wif free heads—free heads—free"—and that was the last, for his blue eyes were shut tight and his damp hair straggled over my dress, embroidering it with gold, and his rosy lips were open as if to let that last head out, but as often as he tried to tell it I never heard the last of that story. There is a man now, with a mustache, who writes me letters from the Golden Gate and calls me mother, but that little blue eyed boy is lost forever, and in my mother search for him I love all little boys, particularly blue eyed ones. He went away before he grew up, and so I can never understand how my little boy is a big man.

I started out to write about fashions for little girls and as usual have run off the track, but I will try to keep it now, and say that I have presented an unusually large number of little robes for loving mothers to choose from, and they have been chosen as being particularly well adapted to the needs of economy, for there is not one of them that cannot be made at home, and very often out of materials and remnants of quite small size, where the beauty is brought out more by the mother's dexterous needlework than by the value of the material to work with

BLOUSE KILTED SUITS.

In the first figure the striped robe is made of the better portions of a striped wool gown which the mother had worn, though at first the stripes were worn perpendicularly, but now are made in this way. The colors were wood brown and red around the bottom, and for belt, collar and cuffs are placed bands of white flannel, not new either, and this sewn over with brown flat braid. There is a little loose gathered vest front made of dark red cashmere, and a gathered betelle down the back of the same, and bows of velvet of the same shade are placed upon the shoulders. Altogether a pretty little dress, fully as nice as new.

The little blouse dress beside it is of brown surah which has had its day as the back drapery on a gown. The industrious little mother ripped it apart and embroidered pretty figures in green and pink flower patterns all over it, and this strengthened the material and completely overpowered the faded silk, and then around the sailor collar she sewed some Irish point or Russian lace and with a pretty little double bow of pink, green and brown in front, she made a gown so pretty and tasteful that several persons asked where they could obtain such material

* * *

Another lady of my acquaintance, [illegible] some pieces of black silk [illegible] let it be said, in [illegible] old coat linings, and where the [illegible] worn shiny rubbed with [illegible] which makes black silks look like new, by the way, and black diagonals where they are worn shiny also, and then she embroidered it all over in tiny scarlet dots, and embroidered the edges in scallops, and finished it in blouse shape, with ruffles of lace at the neck. It was really a beautiful dress when done and lasted three seasons for two girls!

The blouse dresses are to be much worn this winter, and they are seen in all materials and colors and variations. The skirts are frequently kilted, but more often gathered, and contrasts are made in colors for trimming One pretty little blue flannel blouse suit had a sort of vest front, made by her big sister, with crocheted lace in red cotton. Others have bretelles of surah, or cashmere, or nuns' veiling, or, in fact, anything that is good contrast.

Colored silks can be washed in warm water, in which soap has been dissolved, and then rinsed in clear water, after which they should be laid upon a flat surface and rubbed out smooth and left there to dry; they should not be ironed nor subjected to any heat, and the silk will when dry be firm and fresh Hot irons make silk limp. Black silks, surah, sicilienne or satin only need to be smartly rubbed and made quite wet with arrachine and left to dry in the shade, and that unpleasant greasy gloss will all disappear and the silk look like new. It is not necessary to rip up dresses with this, but it is not for use upon colored silks.

All these little dresses are for home and school wear, though they are still quite suitable for "best." But it is often necessary on account of the material used to change the style of the garment, or in other words "cut your coat according to the cloth." A pretty little dress is made of figured India silk, presumably the best parts of a dress too worn, as it was to be quite respectable From such a careful manager can always get out enough for the high necked loose dress. The bottom is finished by a narrow ruffle of some other goods in contrast or which may happen to match the predominating color Sleeves are made of the same, and a sash of doubled surah or china crepe finishes the very pretty dress The colors when in dark, rich colors are suitable to wear with a variety of dresses. Dark cardinal is a good color

* * *

A very neat and pretty gown was made to my knowledge by a wise mother out of the remains of her father's fall overcoat. The industrious and tasteful lady embroidered the back seams in chenille three shades darker than the drab cloth, which she used in the back and for the sleeves

WINTER DRESSES FOR LITTLE WOMEN.

and a Russian vest, and the rest she made out of brown and white wool check at twenty-five cents per yard, and a prettier robe for a girl of 10 could hardly be imagined.

Very dressy little gowns can be made low in the neck, and with short sleeves where material is scarce, and this is worn over white muslin or cashmere guimpes, or, in plain English, white, high necked waist and sleeves. The model here happened to be a remnant of black and white plaid silk, and this the tasteful mother trimmed by braiding and embroidering in bright colors, using a bit of pretty ribbon as a finish.

Cashmere, camel's hair, serge and flannel are all suitable for children, and they cost comparatively little in these days, a very good quality being sold for 50 cents per yard, double width. Two or two and a half yards are sufficient for a dress for a child of 9.

Tucks around the skirts of little dresses are often seen now, and besides being pretty they are useful and economical, as when the child grows fast one can be ripped out. I can well remember when one tuck in a dress was considered very ornamental and three reckless extravagance, and I remember, too, that the goods of those days were apt to fade, and as the tucks were successively let down there were very mortifying streaks which showed that process.

Yokes made of smocked work are quite stylish. Smocking is simply gathering the material by many equidistant threads, or shirring, some might call it. There are several varieties of this work, but most ladies know how to do it. Yokes and the cuffs to the sleeves are made in this way.

Now that cold weather is upon us it is time to plan out the warm little outdoor garments, which are of all imaginable styles, more depending upon the mother's individual tastes than on the stern dictates of fashion. Some ladies think their little tots prettier in dark blue, ruby or brown plush or velvet coats, and they make that kind or buy them. Others, again, prefer the queer, short waisted, long skirted drab or cream colored woolen goods and old fashioned little hats, and you see them and think of pictures of pilgrim babies and want to kiss their rosy little cheeks, and the next step will bring you to other young Americans in furs, and others again in rough and ready cloaks, with buttoned leggings and such a blithe, healthy look that it is good for sore eyes.

Perhaps the most stylish, because newest wraps and outdoor costumes for little girls are the woolen goods in gray, brown or white, or a kind of pepper and salt mixture of the three, in imitation of [illegible]

DAINTY LITTLE INVENTIONS.

trachan. Some of them have the body of the coat of the darker shade and a sort of vest front of the white, like that in the illustration, but more of them button up double breasted in the front. When muffs are not worn there are outside pockets where the tiny hands can be kept snug and warm.

OLIVE HARPER.

A small piece of sulphur placed in the [illegible] will drive away ants.

The Oil of Fish Livers.

The livers of all the food fish are valuable for the oil they contain Herring and menhaden—the latter not a food fish, of course—are tried out whole They are first cooked to a pulp in steam tanks, and then run into presses in the form of mush The liquid squeezed out is poured into other tanks, where the oil rises to the top and is run off The residue—called "chum"—is sold as a fertilizer The livers of other fish are mostly permitted to undergo a fermenting process in the sun They are allowed to rot in tanks, and the oil is skimmed off as it is developed

But steam is a quicker decomposing agent, and is chiefly used in the manufacture of cod liver oil The cod livers—only the young and sound ones being taken—are carefully cleaned and boiled in steam tanks The resulting oil is poured into bags and pressed, the stearine remaining inside and the oleine oozing through The latter is the refined cod liver oil of commerce and may be bought on the wharf—if you will bring your own receptacle—for $1 25 per gallon, considerably less than its selling price at the apothecary's Other fish oils are all used mainly for leather dressing As a rule, they are adulterated more or less with whale oil—this being almost the only purpose to which the once prized product of the great cetacean is now put.—Boston Cor. New Orleans Picayune.

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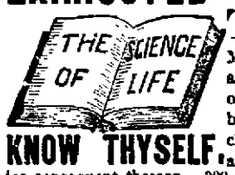

KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.

Cut this out. You may never see it again.

MARVELOUS MEMORY

Any book learned in one reading.
Mind Wandering Cured.
Speaking Without Notes.
Wholly Unlike Artificial Systems.
Piracy Condemned by the Supreme Court.

Great inducement to correspondence classes. Prospectus with opinions of Wm. A. Hammond, the world famed specialist in mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., Editor of the Christian Advocate, Richard Proctor, the scientist, Hons. Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin and others, sent post free by

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 257 Fifth ave New York.

The WITTIEST, PRETTIEST JUVENILES
QUEER PEOPLE By Palmer Cox

(Elopement of the Frog and the Mouse.)

Full of the oddest pranks, charming stories and laugh-provoking illustrations by the Prince of Juvenile artists. Selling immensely. Critics say of it: "It sets my little folks wild with delight."—Hon. Clinton B. Fisk. "Don't send me another for I can't get the children to bed."—R. H. Conwell, D. D. "Incomparably neat and elegant."—Hon. S. S. Cox. "Fascinating as Æsop and Uncle Remus."—Hon. Howard Crosby.

AGENTS WANTED.
HUBBARD BROS., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak spot. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London England.

Tutt's Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department.

THE ONLY
Brilliant Durable Economical DYES

Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None others are just as good. Beware of imitations—they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors.

35 colors; 10 cents each.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photographs, making the finest Ink or dyeing Grasses and Feathers. Sold by Druggists or by

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Coloring or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND

CURES	PROOFS
Neuralgia	"Paine's Celery Compound cured my nervous sick headaches." Mrs. L. A. BRENTNER, San Jacinto, Cal.
Nervous Prostration	"After using six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I am cured of rheumatism." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, South Cornish, N. H.
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Kidney Diseases	"It has done me more good for kidney disease than any other medicine" GEO. ABBOTT, Sioux City, Iowa.
AND All Liver Disorders	"Paine's Celery Compound has been of great benefit for torpid liver, indigestion, and biliousness." ELIZABETH C. [illegible], Quechee, Vt.

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, &C

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT

Wishes to announce to the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that he will be at the

Hotel Conrad From 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. the Second Thursday of Each Month

For the purpose of treating DISEASES of the RECTUM. Remember the Dates. Consultation Free.

To whom it may Concern—Dr. A. E. Elliott has cured me of a very painful FISSURE with three treatments. His method is painless and did not hinder me from work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering with such trouble.
AKRON, O., March 29, 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.

To Whom it may Concern—Dr. Elliott has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.
MASSILLON, O., Oct. 11, 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.

——Write for illustrated circular to——

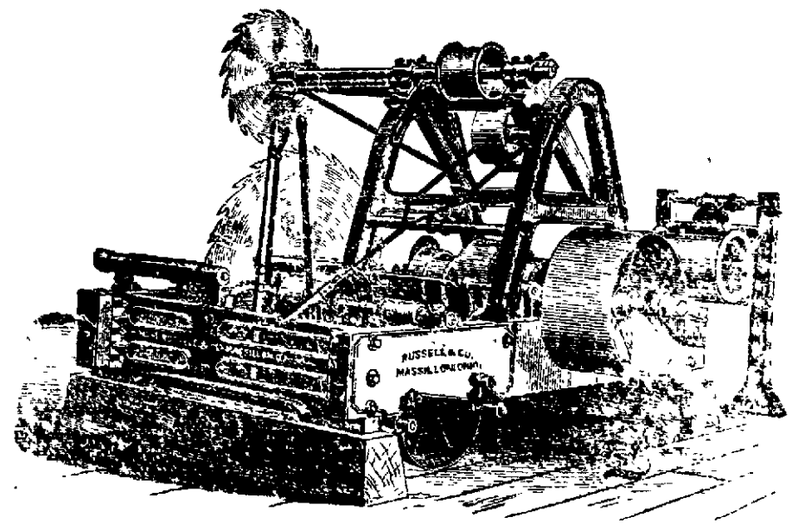
Lodi, O. A. E. ELLIOTT, M. D.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—Four printing houses and three binderies booming to turn out books.
THE LIFE OF **BEN. HARRISON** BY THE AUTHOR OF **BEN HUR.**

This eminent Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and life-long friend of Gen. Harrison, has written the only authorized biography. Authorities say: "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Indiana. "Graphic and entertaining."—Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds. "It should have a wide circulation."—Hon. John Sherman. "Worthy its famous author."—Hon. Geo. F. Hoar. "An inspiration and a prophecy."—Hon. J. J. Ingalls. "A graphic description of a distinguished career."—J. B. Foraker. Millions yet want the book. Great chance for agents.
HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES---WARTHORST & CO.

Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



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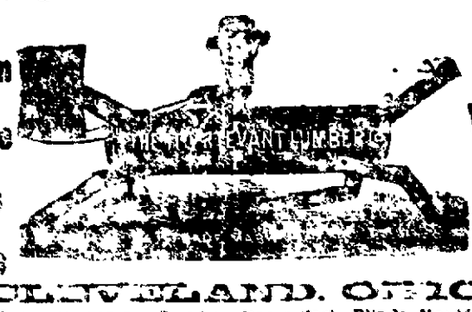
(SPECIFICATIONS N.)
The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.
Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills
ADDRESS RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

THE STURTEVANT LUMBER CO.,

The one Lumber Firm of Ohio that is free to sell to carpenters and consumers



AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WEST LEBANON.

The farm of Jacob Willaman is for sale.

G. A. Selders lost a valuable cow. by choking on an apple.

Diphtheria is prevailing to a considerable extent here.

Mr. George Gilbert has sold his town property to Mrs. M. Mumaw.

Mr. Jno. Heibner, of Massillon, has purchased the Mumaw property.

Mr. R. C. Bashford presented us an ear of corn that contained 1,125 grains

G. A. Selders is engaged teaching his twenty-seventh term of school i the same district this winter.

Mr. S. N. Coe, Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, has been look up his friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Albert Telkas will teach German and French in the Normal school at Wadsworth, this winter. He leaves for that place next Monday.

ELTON.

Rev. Gay will make his first pastoral visit this week

Enoch Jordan is suffering from some lung trouble.

A niece of Mrs Harrold's from Akron was her guest part of the week.

After a short illness, Dr. Boughman is able to be on the road again.

Mr. Ed Boughman and cousin spent Sunday at Mr. Henry Mase's, near Navarre.

William Evrit and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. William McFarren spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Clara Beals, near West Lebanon.

The familiar faces of Mr. William Kitzmiller and wife were seen at Mr. Jacob McFarren's, Sunday.

Miss Frank Stofer and her mother are enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Silvester McFarren for a few weeks.

Party feeling was high at the polls Tuesday, and some dissatisfaction was expressed because the judges were all Democrats.

Mr. William Husten, who has been receiving treatment for some time because of a carbuncle on the side of his face, is gradually improving.

Mr. Lewis Glick is putting on the finishing touches to his beautiful home by grading the yard and planting a number of trees, ornamental and useful, not forgetting to put them along the drive from the road to the house.

NAVARRE.

Mrs John Houk, of Pittsburg, is visiting her old home here.

Lawyer Grant, of Canton, is at home seriously sick with typhoid fever

Mrs. Peter Kelley died last week and was buried in the Catholic gravevard.

The young folks gave Miss Lizzie Harmon a surprise party last Wednesday evening and followed it with one for Miss Rowena Morgan on Thursday evening.

Miss Artie Hoagland, teacher in the second primary school, has been obliged to be absent from her work on account of sickness.

CHAPMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raymond were called to Pennsylvania to attend the funeral of a brother of Mrs. Raymond's.

Henry Harris, an aged gentleman, had his leg broken above the knee and received internal injuries by a fall of slate in the Youngstown coal mine, Thursday morning. It will lay the old man up for some time.

Mrs. Johanna Pollock, of whom we made mention in our last as being ill, died from the effects of apoplexy and was buried on Sunday The whole neighborhood attended the funeral. The deceased was fifty-six years old and was a native of Scotland, and had not a single relative in this country. Rev. Elliot, of Canal Fulton, conducted the services.

There was more excitement at our election this time than on any former occasion, more money being bet than at all the other elections put together. Major McKinley made the best run he ever made here in his life. He received every Republican vote, 1 Prohibition, 1 Union Labor, and 5 great big hearted Democrats, making a gain over his last vote here of 37. The beauty of this is, it was done without the investment of a nickel, and reflects credit to the Republicans of this precinct.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache, and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. A catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common-sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. That this peculiar medicine does cure catarrh is shown by the many testimonials from people who have found relief upon using it when all others had failed. A book containing statements of cures sent on receipt of two-cent stamp, by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

PENSION PLUMS

Fall to Veterans, Even When Presidents Change.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Ohio claimants have been granted pensions as follows:

Original, widows, etc.—Catherine, mother of Rufuff W. Stowell, Fort Recovery; Diana, mother of Samuel C. Grover, Hart's Grove; Alice E. Blythe, former widow of George W. Linterman, Warren; minors of Robert Moon, Midland City; Borcas, mother of Grooms Hall, Greensburg; Caroline, widow of Henry F. George, Lockington; William B., father of Alpha B. Large, Harlan; Josephine, mother of James N. Preston, Chatham; Phœbe, mother of Chris C. Hess, Hudson; Newman N., father of Charles C. Nicholas, Bempel; Mary A., widow of Josiah Lightner, Harrisville.

Original invalids—George L. Barnes, Malhorn; Sallian Halbert, Doylestown; Joseph S. Mussard, Dille's Bottom; Sanford McGinnis, Belle Centre; Spencer Foley, Wauseon; Benjamin H. Salis, Whitehouse; Jamison M. Leiard, Cleveland; Joseph B. Dean, Bellaire.

Increase — Frederick Ernest, National Military home; Ezra Shonkwiler, Gilfare; Alfred Mosley, Columbus; Frank M. Thomas, Wapakoneta; John C. Lindsey, Ravenna; George Dugnay, Cleveland; Andy Howe, Wilmington; Lewis R. Moore, Marietta.

Reissue—A. Robert, West Glasgow; Adam T. Miracle, Stafford; William McKinney, Findlay.

Reissue and increase—George F. Peckham, Behyra.

SHOT AT BY AN APPARITION.

Startling Midnight Adventure With a Sleeping Man Looking for Burglars.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., November.—George L. Smith is one of the best known young men in this village. He must have been troubled with a nightmare, as that is the only reasonable explanation of the following adventure: Mr. Smith was awakened near midnight by a noise in his room. He thought burglars had entered, and in a dazed condition seized a revolver. Dressed only in his night-shirt he rushed down stairs into the street. Opposite the Smith residence is the Loomis mansion. Passing along on that side of the street, unconscious of danger, was a young man named Peakins. Suddenly he heard a voice call from the other side of the street, "I want you." Perkins looked in that direction and saw an apparation in white holding a gleaming revolver at arms length. He answered back, "What do you want?" The only response was a flash, a loud report and the whiz of a bullet. Thoroughly scared he jumped behind a tree in front of the Loomis mansion and then started on a run, dropping his hat in his flight. Three more shots were fired after him in quick succession, but none of the bullets struck him. One of Smiths's sisters had entered his room and caused the noise.

Tennessee Races.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 7—Weather cloudy, track heavy.

First race, one mile, selling, John Daly won, Jim Nave second, Charles Reed third. Time 1:49¼.

Second race, one mile, selling, Bertha won, Derochment second, Margo third. Time 1:49½.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, Glen Hall won, Guillford second, Harry Glenn third. Time 1:19.

Fourth race, five-eighths of a mile, Blessing won, Long Dance second, Dock Wick third. Time 1:06.

Fifth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling, Jesse McFarland won, Golightly second, Jim Nave third. Time 1:12¾.

Steamer Rhode Island Sunk.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 8.—The steamer Rhode Island, from Stonington for New York, was stuck on Eel Grass shoal, off Stonington, but floated uninjured. The fifty passengers were taken off and sent to New York by rail.

Captured 1,000 Miles from Land.

NEW YORK, November 8.—A cow-blackbird was presented to the menagerie in Central park, by L. Frier. It was taken on the Moravia on the last trip from Hamburg, when nearly 1,000 miles from the coast.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the writer, has had a serious relapse, and his condition is considered critical.

Allen Taylor, colored, of Edgefield, Tenn., killed his wife with a hatchet and cut his own throat. Jealousy.

A Turkish irade has been issued exempting from import duty for ten years machine apparatus for public utility.

By the caving in of a gold mine on Hog Mountain, Ala., John Wheeler was killed and James Jones, Frank Smith and Wm. Moore fatally injured.

William Parker, register of deeds, of Nelson county, Dakota, has left, and is reported to be in Winnipeg. His accounts are said to be $10,000 short.

Henry Arthur Blake, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, has been promoted to Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Frederick C. King, senior member of the firm of King & Fildes, proprietors of the largest woolen mill in the west, died at Laporte, Ind., yesterday morning.

A German has been arrested at a hotel in Nice, on the suspicion of being a spy. A packet of cartridges was found in his possession. Two other Germans have fled in order to avoid arrest.

Eight additional members of the crew of the steamer Saxmundham, which was recently sunk off Cowes by the Norwegian bark Nor, have been rescued. There are fourteen still missing.

To a deputation from Walsall, which waited upon him at Birmingham, Mr. Gladstone said he considered it his duty to remain in public life until the Irish question was definitely settled.

A reservoir at Montreaux, on the lake of Geneva, used to work an electric railway, burst yesterday, destroying numerous houses and drowning many persons. Seven bodies have been recovered.

The Currency Commission in London has finally made its report. It advocates the co-operation of England with the United States, Germany and the Latin Union to secure the restoration of bimetallism.

The results of the Prussian elections in 243 districts are as follows: Conservatives, 93 seats; Free Conservatives, 41; Centerists, 47; National Liberals, 46; Freisinnege, 15. Poles, 7; Danes, 2; Guelphs, 2. All the Berlin members have been re-elected.

Louis Claire and John Gibson, for the murder of Hon. Patrick Mealy, at New Orleans, on the night of the 31st of December last, were found guilty yesterday, with the penalty of life imprisonment. As Claire was leaving the prison van he was shot by James Burke, a nephew of Mealy, and severely wounded.

RATTLESNAKE

KILLED IN STONY CLOVE, IN NEW YORK STATE,

BY TWO BRAVE GIRLS WITH THEIR ALPENSTOCKS.

A Reptile Four Feet Long, with Seven Big Rattles, is Slain by a Couple of Young Ladies, Who Attack the Reptile with Spartan Courage—The Venomous Snake with Its Poisonous Fangs Made for the Girls, Who, with Cudgels, Laid It Low at Their Feet.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y., November 8.—Three young ladies, a Miss J. Robertson, of New York City, and two sisters named Burke, of Philadelphia, who have been making sketches of the beautiful autumnal scenery for a day or two, took a walk yesterday afternoon through a portion of the Stony Clove. They had an experience that they can talk about and try to depict upon canvas for some time to come. While strolling along, kicking the thick bed of leaves with their feet, one of them, who had picked up a stout cudgel, said: "Now you just watch me hit that tree with this stick." Then she threw it, and of course she missed the tree. She hit something else, however, and it was a rattlesnake that lay basking in the bright sunshine. It is presumed that the stick gave the reptile a right smart blow. It lost no time in twisting along toward the pedestrians, and its gleaming eyes, red tongue and ominous rattle showed that it meant fight with all the powers that it commanded. One of the Burke sisters, who had hit the snake, screamed and ran from the scene as fast as she could. The other two ladies, as it fortunately happened, had taken their stout alpenstocks in their hands when starting out for their stroll, and it only took them a moment to decide that if they, too, turned and ran, the rattler would have the advantage of them. It was possible that in running one or both of them might trip and fall, and then the slimy thing with its poisonous fangs would attack them in a jiffy. They decided to stand their ground and to fight the snake. They stood about six feet apart, alpenstocks in hand.

The snake decided to attack Miss Robertson, who wore the brighter hued dress of the two. As the reptile advanced toward her she trembled like a leaf in the wind, and when it was within two feet of her she swung her pole and struck the snake a whacking blow. She tried to hit it over the head, but instead struck it seven or eight inches further back. The blow partially stunned the rattler, and the moment it dropped down on the leaves other whacks put it entirely out of its misery. Then the two brave girls sobbed on each other's necks, and if they did not have hysterics they came pretty near it. Meanwhile the Miss Burke, who had decided that in flight was to be found her only safety, was to be heard screaming in a tree, which she had climbed some distance away. Motions were made to her that all danger was past and that she ought to come and view the body of their common foe. She decided that she was near enough to the snake where she was, and she remained on her perch until her sister and Miss Robertson arrived at the foot of the tree to help her down. The snake measured over four feet in length and it had seven rattles.

ALMOST WRECKED.

Rails Upright in a Cattle-Guard Struck by a Locomotive—Miraculous Escape of a Train.

WABASH, IND., November 8.—A desperate attempt was made to wreck passenger train No. 5, north bound, on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railway, after passing Pike's Station, five miles north of this city, and when the train had attained full headway, the engine plunged into an obstruction. Rails had been placed upright in a cattle-guard, and against this had been placed huge cross ties. The engine was not derailed, but the escape of the entire trainload was miraculous. The obstruction could be seen but a short distance, owing to a blinding rain. The engine climbed onto the obstruction, and the ties were lodged under the pilot. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

TWENTY-SIX NEW CASES,

But Only One Death Reported from Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 8.—President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock: New cases, 29; death, 1; total number of cases to date, 4,342; total number of deaths, 367.

Death: Howard E. Smith.

New cases: George Howell, William Haddock, R. E. Pleasant, Truman Tucker, Mrs. Sarah Cain, Bertha May Smith, Leroy Brook, Alice A. May, Miss Florence Keep, Martha Freeman—10 white and 16 colored.

FOLLOWED HER DELIRIOUS HUSBAND

In an Attempt to Save His Life Both are Drowned.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Henry Koehler last night, while under the influence of delirium tremens, threw himself into the north branch of the river. His wife, Caroline, tried to draw her husband out and was herself dragged into the river. Before help came both were drowned. Koehler was a well-to-do saloon-keeper.

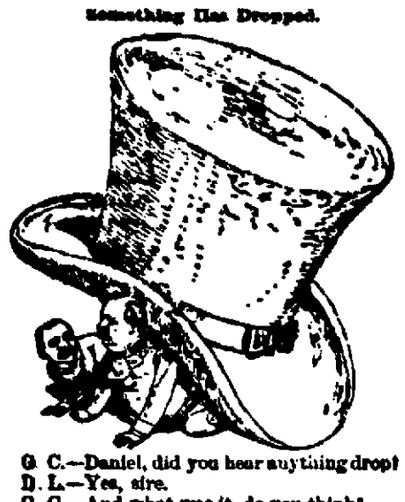
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Would You Believe

The proprietor of Kemp's Balsam gives thousands of bottles away yearly? This mode of advertising would prove ruinous if the Balsam was not a perfect cure for coughs and all throat and lung troubles. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Don't hesitate! Procure a bottle to-day to keep in your home or room for immediate or future use. Trial bottles free at all druggists. Large size 50 cents and $1.00.

Something Has Dropped.



G. C.—Daniel, did you hear anything drop?
D. L.—Yes, sire.
G. C.—And what was it, do you think?
D. L.—I fear, sire, that it was grandfather's hat.

Blood vs. Nerves.

Great mistakes have been made in the world, by supposing many nervous troubles were due to bad blood. This headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., are always due to weakness or irritation of the nerves of the brain, dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc., to weakness of the nerves of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts; bilious ness, constipation, etc, to weakness of the nerves of the liver or bowels; pains, irregularity, sterility, to derangement of the uterine nerves. For all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve and brain food surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Dropped Dead.

Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder that people die with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Mile's new and great discovery, the New Cure. Always commences when you first begin to get short of breath, have weak, faint or smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side, etc. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

25 cents will buy a safety stovepipe holder of Welsh & Kurtis, Springfield, Ohio. 164-3t

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of nursery stock Steady employment guaranteed. **Salary and Expens paid or Commission.** Apply at once, stating age. Refer to this paper.
I. B. NELLIS & CO., Rochester, N. Y

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Mary Anna Kloepfel late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 30th day of October, 1888.

ANTON HEITGER
Executor.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D., 1888, the undersigned trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Massillon, Ohio, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Stark county, Ohio, praying for the authority and order of said court, to encumber by mortgage in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, the following described real estate of said religious society, the title and control of which is in said petitioners, to wit: Being a part of lot number one hundred and eighty-eight, (188), of the City of Massillon, according to the original map or plat of said city, and now known as a part of lot number two hundred and thirty-seven, (237), of the City of Massillon, according to the recent re-numbering of lots in said city, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of North street, distant westerly thereon eighty-five feet from the point of intersection of said north line of North street with the west line of Prospect street, and running thence northwardly parallel with the west line of Prospect street one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to an alley; thence, westwardly with said alley fifty feet; thence, southwardly one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to North street; thence, eastwardly with the north line of North street fifty feet to the place of beginning, (being the lot on which the parsonage of said society now stands), and for an order to apply the money obtained by said mortgage to the completion of the church edifice of said society.

Said petition will be for hearing at the October term, 1888, of said court, after four weeks publication of this notice.

JAS. A. HACKETT, ADAM J. HUMBERGER,
R. W. MCCAUGHEY, JOSEPH K. MERWIN,
E. B. LEIGHLEY, T. CLARKE MILLER,
C. R. ALLMAN, JOSEPH CORNS,
S. R. WELLS, SAMUEL C. BOWMAN,
Trustees

Dated October 3d, 1888.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE
—AND—
Conservatory of Music.

Also schools of elocution and fine arts, and best school for young ladies. Unsurpassed home comforts and care. Central! healthful! Charges very moderate. Winter term will open November 20. Send for new catalogue to
A. H. NORCROSS, D. D.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. F. VON KANEL

THE JEWELER,
NO. 6 WEST MAIN STREET,
Has Just Received a Full Line of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND SILVERWARE,

GOLD AND SILVER HEADED UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

Call and get the Low Prices on these Goods.

C. F. VON KANEL.

The Independent Co.

BOOK BULLETIN:

"Robert Elsmere," by Miss Humphrey Ward. 12mo cloth, $1.25; Paper, 50c
"The Hidden Hand," by Mrs. Southworth.
Franklin Square Song Collection No. 5.
"Protection Echoes from the Capital," edited by Miss McKee, Assistant Librarian of the United States Senate.
"Herod and Mariamne," by Amelie Rives. Boards, 50 cents, paper, 25c.
"Political Essays," by James Russell Lowell, 12 mo. $1.50.
"Problems of To-day," by Richard T. Ely, author of "The Labor Movement in America. 12 mo. $1.25.
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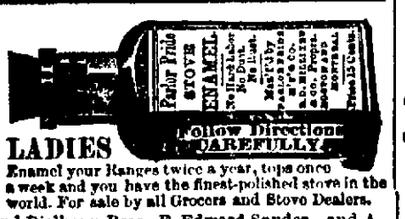

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